S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man.

culture and the Mechanic Arts," received the ap- have been written or suggested by those directly interproval of the Governor on the 4th inst., and has be- ested in the sale of a particular brand of the article come a law. The provisions of the bill are briefly as The experiments detailed are of no possible worth as

Board of Agriculture an ex officio member of the different kinds of commercial fertilizers. They in Board of Trustees of the Industrial College; the substance show that a spoonful of the Super-phosphate second provides for the appointment by the Governor and Council, of five members at large of the Board of ference in rows through the field where it was not Agriculture (in addition to the representatives of the applied could be seen almost as far as the corn could County Agricultural Societies,) of whom two at least be seen. One or two report that Super-phosphate at County Agricultural Societies,) of whom two at least shall be from the faculty of the Industrial College; the third changes the time and place of holding the sessions of the Board of Agriculture, from one annually of fourteen days at Augusta, to two of not mully of fourteen days at Augusta, to two of not shall be at or more than four days each, one of which shall be at or near the Industrial College, the other at such time and place as the Board shall from time to time deterand place as the Board shall from time to time determine; the fourth regulates the pay of members (who are to receive no compensation for time and services rendered, and only pay for travel and necessary expenses;) the fifth authorizes the Secretary of the Board to procure such aids and facilities as may be needful to render the sessions useful and profitable to the public, the aggregate expense of which is not to exceed four hundred dollars annually, and the sixth and has been used to such an extent by farmers that 1860) inconsistent with the foregoing.

the friends of the Institution have repeatedly urged compelled to withhold their favors. be selected in part from the faculty of the Industrial It was ably advocated in the Senate by Col. Daniel College, and possibly in part from our other literary institutions. Third, it will secure to different prominent places in the State, the holding of one session of o your to almost every reader.

acricultural committee, and especially to the friends fertilizers not so marked, or if the labels upon it de of agriculture in both branches of the Legislature who not truly specify the constituent parts of the fertilizer, have worked earnestly for its passage. It consoli-shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars for the first and dates, simplifies and renders more efficient our agricultural machinery, and better fits it for the accom- offense,

bushel of corn for one and a half of potatoes, and a barrel of flour for ten bushels of potatoes, it is cheaper to bread our families in this way than to grow wheat. And unless I am very dull, I believe Messrs. "Soamman, Putnam and others," while they thought it better for the Board to put itself upon record in favor of wheat growing in Maine, would not themselves recovered whether a leading a recovery wheel the second of the second at as a leading or general crop for Han-

Nors. While we admire the enthusiasm manifested by Mr. Poor, in inducing our Maine farmers to grow their own wheat, and while we believe in most locations it can be done to advantage and profit, we cannot but think that in the present instance his enthusiasm may have led him to form a somewhat hasty conclusion and to make an unguarded expression when he denounced any man having an opinion that wheat could not be grown anywhere by following the directions given, as being in "perverse ignorance" of its culture, or holding a "lethargic, musty old prejudice." Mr. Buck is known as one of the mest successful and well informed farmers in Hancock county, and when he says it is chesper for him to grow potatoes and purchase his corn and flour, we believe he knows what he is saying. There are many locations in the State, for instance along the coast and near a shipping market, where this is the case, and the questions of locality, market, and other local considquestions of locality, market, and other local considerations, have much do do in determining this matter, but still the general rule holds good in regard to the growing of wheat in Maine. Such questions, howev-who recently delivered a course of lectures before the

to make the Farm Pay," "Practical Florioulture," Prof. Clarke, President of the Mass. Ag'l College, Gray's "Field Book of Botany," and "Where to Em. Dr. Geo. B. Loring of Salem, Mass., and Mr. Richard

Shall Commercial Fertilizers be Inspected?

We have received of late several communicate from different sections of the State, containing the details and results of experiments made with different brands of Super-phosphate. These communications come, we have little doubt, from practical farmers "Harmony of Action."

who have bought and applied the Super-phosphate in the ordinary course of their own farm operations, Board of Agriculture and the State College of Agrishowing the comparative value of Super-phosphate or The first section constitutes the Secretary of the stable manure, nor of showing the relative value of

repeals all acts and parts of acts (chapter 186, laws there are few who have not used it or formed an opinion of its value. Neither do we wish our correspond-The advantages gained by the enactment of this ents to infer-which is surely not the case-that we bill must be obvious to all who carefully consider its are unwilling to publish their letters. On the conprovisions. Among them we may mention that the trary we are always glad to receive and insert the re-Secretary of the Board becomes at once one of the sults of their experiments, and it is only, as in the Trustees of the Industrial College, a position for which present case, when so many write upon the same subno man in the State is better qualified, and one which ject, and in very nearly the same terms, that we feel him to accept. This will be a direct gain and aid to From what we can learn, farmers who have made the College. Second, the Board will receive the use of the different brands of Super-phosphate quite strength of five new members selected without regard largely heretofore, are becoming dissatisfied with its to location, and this will not only be a means of ele- results. They would buy largely of a good article. vating the character of that body, but will bring to it did they know it to be such, but there is no absolute the much needed scientific element (heretofore want- guarantee, and we know farmers who have in previing in its deliberations) and from this combination of our years used tons of the article that are this year inthe scientific and practical, the meetings will be pro- tending to make use of something else. We feel sure ductive of far greater benefit to the farmers at large. there are many firms and companies engaged in mak-Not only this, it will have the effect upon the County ing a good article, and there should be some protec-Societies of stimulating them to send the best men in tion afforded them. A standard should be fixed for the county as members of the Board, without regard the purity of the article, which should be inspected to that narrow spirit that now confines the selection by a person qualified for the duty, and none but this feel compelled to be represented by the very best practical ability, when it is to be brought in contact with Massachusetts, and a bill has already passed the Senthe scientific ability of members at large, who are to ate in that State with nearly the above regulations.

the Board annually in their midst, and be a means of been intimated—manufactured and used, and to the awakening in the minds of farmers generally throughout the State, an interest in agriculture, in the Board, measures adopted for its sale are little less than swind-Societies and College, which could never be consum- ling. A sample of a superior article is sent to a prommated while the sessions are held at one stated point.

These sessions will take very much the character of the late Farmers' Convention in this city, and held ue is obtained, through which means the manufacturer alternately in widely different portions of the State, will be largely attended by those whom they are particularly designed to benefit. Other advantages, ac. &c., and can be detected only by chemical analysis. cruing alike to the Institution at Orono, the Board of He stated that one gentleman who used ten tons did Agriculture and farmers and mechanics generally, will not find a ton of it that would pay the cost of transportation. The law proposed would protect the hon-We regard this bill as one of the most important est manufacturer and the farmer, and the farmer or neasures for the advancement of our agriculture that selling agent should take a bond from the manufachas ever been placed on the statute book of Maine, turer certifying to the purity of the article. The pro It is destined to awaken a new interest among the in- posed Massachu setts law provides that every bag, bardustrial classes of the State in the value and security rel or parcel of any commercial fertilizer whatever, of those efforts and agencies which are at work among offered for sale, shall have affixed upon it a label us for carrying out the development of our resources which shall specify the name of the manufacturer or and the practical and scientific education of our peo- seller, his place of business, and the constituent parts ple. That such a bill has passed our Legislature must of the fertilizer, together with a statement of the perbe gratifying to the members of the Board who, we centage which each constituent part bears to the whole believe, suggested this "harmony of action" to the mass; and whoever sells or keeps for sale, commercial

It will be remembered by our readers that at the late session of the Board of Agriculture, a committee was appointed to lay before the Legislative Committee The Fabier, No. 12, present volume, contains a letter from Mr. Poor, in which there is a mild criticism upon a remark I made at the recent session of the Board of Agriculture, upon wheat culture. Reference was had and so stated, to the towns upon the seaboard, in Hancock county. Many of our farms are seaboard, in Hancock county. Many of our farms are seaboard, that it costs but little more, when seaboard, in Hancock county. Many or our parms are on ear the market, that it costs but little more, when our potatoes are dug, to take them to market, than to put them in the cellar; and when we can get one bushel of corn for one and a half of potatoes, and a discriminately, will be passed. It is the only thing

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club of the ommend wheat as a leading or general crop for Hancock county. Much stress is put upon guess work farming, but it seems to me that it wouldn't take a shrewd Yankee to guess, that if our friend should come down here and make wheat growing a specialty, he would be "Poor" in more than one sense. Thanking him for his kindly advice, I must hold to the opinion that there is a poor sight to raise wheat here at the state of the styles in which new plants, fruits, tubers and seeds are pulmed off on a somewhat credulous public. It afforded considerable amusement, and is in fact as sensible as one-half that emeans the state of the styles in which new plants, fruits, tubers and seeds are pulmed off on a somewhat oredulous public. It afforded considerable amusement, and is in fact as sensible as one-half that emeans the styles in which new plants, the styles is the styles in which new plants, the styles is the styles in which F. Buck. nates from that body. We copy a paragraph and presume many of our readers will recognize in it an

before the students of the State Industrial College a: ast week and the week before must still be deferred Orone. Lectures on the different branches of practi another week. Among the books received are, "How cal and scientific agriculture are also to be given by

To Officers of Agricultural Societies.

expended," and are as follows:

" Voted, That the several Agricultural Societies reecciving bounty from the State be, and they are The seeds of the hemlock, spruce and fir ripen late in directed, to offer in premiums for the encourthe spring, and may be immediately sown in boxes or agement of wheat culture, a sum not less than onefourth of the amount of bounty so received during the and shaded. When two years old remove to nursery present year (1869,) and during the two succeeding years, to wit., in 1870 and 1871. Provided, however, that if the Legislature by statute enactment, provides for a bounty on wheat culture during either of the maple are both frequently propagated from layers, but years herein indicated, then for such year or years the never, so far as our observation goes, by cuttings. pefore mentioned requirement upon Agricultural Societies shall be null and void. .

Voted. That the several Agricultural Societies redirected to expend during the current year, for Agri- the seed before sowing it. Soak the seed in this solu-

net be entitled to the State bounty the year following on-compliance. The object sought to be accomplished in the first instance is to continue the policy inauecessary to sow the year before premiums can be received. The latter vote is the result of a conviction long entertained that our agricultural Societies need to exert their strength and influence, in part at least, n different ways, and by different methods than is at

we give them in full: "For a long time these societies have nursued near-

same truths and exhortations if they came to them by way of paper and printers ink, and perhaps would treat them with contempt, as "book farming;" while to those most fully disposed to profit by printed information the lecture is highly acceptable, and a most efficient means of progress. It need not be a learned lecture. A plain talk from one of your own members who is in the habit of keeping up a smart thinking, from a well balanced brain, one who has keen eyes for seing, (there is a wide difference between merely looking at a thing and actually seeing it,) and who has a tolerable faculty for setting his thoughts in or-der, and expressing his views, is often better than one

trict and expluin the benefits of Farmers' Clubs, for social weekly or monthly meetings for discussion of topics relative to agriculture. Let such clubs be formed, at which each member in his turn will open the discussion upon a subject previously selected, either by remarks, or by reading a paper embracing such thoughts and views as he may note down for the either by remarks, or by reading a paper embracing such though's and views as he may note down for the purpose, to be followed by a general discussion, in which each may contribute to the fund of knowledge by giving his own ideas and his practice and his suc-Such clubs, heartily engaged in, will not only result in greater prosperity to the vicinity where established, by reason of increase of knowledge and awakened in-

Butter Making in Winter.

If you know of any mode by which butter can be

Yours, Cherryfield, Jan. 15th, 1869.

zero as we write, the above query-which has been even if the calendar would make us believe it is

due to several causes, first of which is the feed of the "Topsy." cow. In spring and summer, the milk (or cream) in the latter, the hot air to hasten it. Still again, the the past years past, and was very successful the past year in drill planting.

Corrections. In the article of Mr. Poor, in our making in winter or summer, and those obtained at W. S., Litchfield, upon this point, are sensible.] Scald the churn before putting in the cream. Do not et cream stand on the pan longer than thirty-six hours. With a good churn, care in managing your milk, and attention to the temperature of the cream, England Farmer. you ought to "bring" your butter in from ten to fifteen minutes.-Ep.

State Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Trustees of the State Agricultural ociety was held in this city on Wednesday of last week, to consider the proposals received for holding the exhibition of the Society the coming autumn. Proposals were received from three different localities in the State, and also from the New England Agricul tural Society to unite with them in an exhibition to se held at some place in Maine. Committees were shosen to confer with gentlemen making the proposals from the several localities, who will attend to their duties the present week, after which a meeting of the no more towards thwarting the appropriation (their Board will be held to decide the place of location. manifest object) than the corn stalk

Answers to Queries.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture has is- | GRAFTING. (D. M. M , Sedgwick.) The apple tree ued a circular to the officers of County Agricultural for nurseries is generally grafted in the root, the par-Societies, informing them of the votes of direction ticular mode of grafting employed being known as passed by the Board at its last session. We have not whip or tongue grafting. It is done entirely within room for this circular in our present issue, but allude doors, and consequently the seedlings must be taken to it here in order to lay the matter before our read-ers at as early a day as possible. These votes are Grafts are generally cut during the latter part of winbased upon the authority vested in the Board of Agri-culture to direct "for what purposes and objects a sum not exceeding one-half of the State bounty shall be expended." and are as follows: continued until July.

FOREST TREES FROM SEED. (II. F., Thorndike rows one foot apart in the row. If you prefer, however, you can sow the seeds directly upon the waste ground you wish to let grow to trees. The elm and THE "VITRIOL CURR." (M. E. J., Dover.) The

receipt for preparing the Vitriol Care for smut in wheat, is to dissolve twelve ounces of blue vitriol (sulceiving bounty from the State be and they are hereby phate of copper) in every gallon of water used to soak cultural Lectures and for the formation of Farmers' tion about twelve hours, then roll it in unleached ash-Clubs, a sum not less than one-fourth of the State es, and sow it. The process would also be a good one for seed corn before planting it, but would not answer These votes are binding upon all Scrieties receiving for potatoes. The rot is probably caused by a fungus aid from the State, and unless complied with they will attacking the leaves, from which it is washed down the stalks to the potatoes .

FREDING COTTON SEED MEAL. (L S., Jr., Brunswick.) We thank you for giving us your experience gurated last year for a sufficient length of time to test in feeding cotton seed meal to cows. With "two ts efficacy upon the culture of wheat in Maine, in- quarts to each cow per day, night and morning, mixcluding the growing of winter varieties which it is ed with meal and shorts, and a feel of beets at noon. and what hay they will eat," we should think your cows would give "a large flow of rich milk," and also "become stiff in their joints." A pint a day is enough when commencing its use, but for fattening animals, double this quantity and even more is given. If fed in too great quantities to milch cows, it is also liable present pursued. The suggestions of the Secretary upon this point are especially worthy of attention, and to injure the quality of the milk. You are right in saying that "a pint a day is enough for a cow that you wish to keep."

SICK HENS. (A Subscriber.) A sick hen is about If y the same beaten paths, and the few changes which have some about in the last fifteen or twenty years are not all improvements; for instance there are fewer large premiums offered now than formerly to encourage timprovements upon Farms' which required several the best care of them we can, and every once in a great timprovements. age 'Improvements upon Farms' which required several years for their accomplishment; fewer are officed while a dumpish hen with drooping head, tail and for reclamation of swamp, swale and wet meadow wings is put into the hospital for treatment; but genlands, for underdraining, for composts, and for comparative trials of various sorts of manures.

Among the means which a few societies have adopted, to a limited extent, but with most advantageous results, are the delivery of lectures, and the establishing. ed, to a limited extent, but with most advantageous results, are the delivery of lectures, and the establishment of Farmers' Clubs. Instruction and advice the exact symptoms, or the remedies do no good. your hens "that are lame and can't pick up the food, and finally fall over." When they get through with it, put them into the compost heap and get a fresh. healthy flock.

> LIME FOR POTATOES. (T.) Lime is a valuable manure for potatoes, and may be applied in the hill at planting, or about the hill after the potatoes are up, in quantities of a spoonful to each hill.

Notes from Our Copy Drawer.

THE HAY TEDDER. A correspondent writes:-"Please tell us more about the hav tedder. I think it is the very thing farmers need, but they come too high. It seems to me they could be afforded for half the price they now ask for them." We know of nothing we can say about them in addition to what we have already said. Their utility is established beyond a question, and in our opinion every farmer who cuts from twenty to fifty acres of hay, will have one as soon as he can get it. Then having will be a mere pastime as regards labor, and will occupy days instead of weeks in regard to time of performing this part of farm work. The deman I likely to grow up for them will tend rather to increase than lower the price, unby reason of increase than lower the price, un-terest, but will be a most effectual means of building up and strengthening the society itself." than is at present the case.

A LARGE PRICE FOR LARGE STETES. A correspondent informs us that Mr. O. B. Charchill of North Parsonsfield, recently sold a pair of two years old steers, churned from cream in winter, you will much oblige by inserting the same in your paper.

Yours.

A Susscriber.

West Parsonsfield, for \$199. The latter gentleman very soon sold them again for \$213.

Norg. With the thermometer at 18 deg. below ron, Mass., has a pure bred Chester County sow, four A LITTER-ARY Sow. Prof. Calvin Cutter, of Waryears old last month, that has had nine litters of pigs, overlooked upon our desk—will not be unseasonable, numbering respectively, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-one, twenty-one, twenty, eighteen-176 in all. See has now a litter of We all know there is more difficulty in obtaining eighteen, all-doing well. The Professor challenges butter from cream in winter than in spring. This is the Dirigo State to produce a sow that can best

More Good CROPS OF WHEAT. Cheering accounts from cows that graze on fresh pastures will yield butof good crops of wheat raised list year still come to ter quicker than milk from cows fed upon dry forage, us through our correspondents in different parts of the even were the temperature of the cream slike in both
State. We give a few below and invite others to send astances. Hence in winter cows should receive extra along similar interesting facts. Mr. Forrest E. Stewfeed in addition to good hay, in the form of oil meal, art of Corinns, raised fifteen bushels from half an carrots, &c. It is better to put carrots into the cow acre of land and one bushel sowing, variety the "Lost than into the butter. Again, in winter, the tempera- Nation" (?)-Joel Prescott, E:q., one of our subscribture outside the churn is very much colder than it is inside; but in spring and summer the outside temper—wheat from one acre.—Mr. J. S. Morrill, of Albion, ature is as warm or warmer than the inside. In the raisel fifty bushels from two acres. He says he has former instance the cold air is constantly forcing itself raised not less than seventy bushels of corn to the into the churn to retard the process of churning; and acre for several years past, and was very successful

nore to do with the making of butter, than almost issue of Feb. 27th, for "thirty cents per bushel for any other agency whatever. Cream in winter should oats," read eighty cents per bushel.—An error also be at about 60 or 62 degrees, at which temperature the globules containing the butyraceous matter readily 20th. Read "three hundred and sixty-two bushels burst. The thermometer is indispensable in butter bushels of ears from two acres," instead of ten acres. LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE. Mr. Alexander Hyle. most country stores for seventy-five cents or one dol-of Lee, Mass., is delivering a course of twelve lectures lar are sufficient for this purpose. [The suggestions on Agriculture, before the Lowell Institute, Boston. They are greeted with large audiences, and will pro-

> in Boston, is proposed by a correspondent of the New ANOTHER GOOD PAIR OF STREET, Geo. H. Farr of

bably be published.

West Gardiner, has a pair of one year old, grade Durham steers, closely matched, well proportioned, and girthing 6 feet and 2 inches. We have to thank our correspondent ble communications which will soon appear.

The Industrial College.

It seems strange to us that papers in the easter ection of the State (among them those whose respon sible managers are members of the Legislature) should ation now pending before that body in behalf of the Industrial College. Such efforts, however, will effect Meanwhile a correspondence is being engaged in with rupting the north wind. The "so-called College" is England Society, and as soon bound to win approval and support, even if all the as the matter is brought to a decision we shall ac-maint our readers of the fact.

be otherwise than instructive to be aware of what Europe is doing in this respect. My letters shall, therefore, be confined to the actualities of continental recommend method, and following Byron's plan, "my method is to begin with the beginning." Aware of the advantages of a "rotation" in farming, the agricultural system of each European nation, will be noted in turn. However, M. Bismark may deny to France the premier rank in Europe in politics, his must concede her this position in practical and experimental expe

the premier rank in Europe in politics, he must concede her this position in practical and experimental agriculture.

France can never be a country of "monster farms." Since the Revolution of 1783, landed property, by the abolition of the law of premogeniture, has been extremely divided. The arable is about 113 millions of acres, of which small proprietors own 63, medium 13, and large owners 28. Not only by their number, but by territory, the small holders predominate. In the neighborhood of towns, land is most split up, almost into the cottier or allotment system. But never so into the cottier or allotment system. But never so the split is possible to the other properties of the root and planting in light garden soil to the depths of two or three inches with some near the surface. If this plant is not to be found growing wild in the cottier or allotment system. But never so the family either duys up or rents the shades of the same purchaser, others, or a wealthy proprietor steps in as purchaser, they will check their growth more or less, as stated above.

The climate of the Empire embraces the ment stock. The climate of the Empire embraces the Manchester.

Manchester. productions of the temperate zone in its fullest extent, which, consequently, are as varied as they are rich The cultivators are industrious in every rank, their condition comfortable, rather than luxurious, and where badly off, are never positively in want. About twenty-five per cent. of the general taxation of the country falls upon agriculture. The extensive forests which cover so large a portion of the Empire are in the hands of the Government, being leased out to the highest bidder, who has power to sub-let, either for the timber, which must be cut "according to law," or for hunting. The two great "revolutions" in French farming have taken place within the last fifty years. farming have taken place within the last fifty years. The first was that in "rotation" of crops. An old three course was followed, consisting of the division of a farm into two portions, one being in meadow; the other was sub-divided into equal parts, one of these was under grain, the other fallow, that is, romained unproductive once in every two or three years. Thanks to progress, a root crop, generally potatoes, has superseded the fallow. A five course rotation, comprising roots, wheat, clover, wheat and oats, is the favorite at present. The second revolution, dating some thirty years back, has been in manuring, that is, the employment of artificial or chemical manures,

results. One notable example is that of Matnew de Dombaste. For twelve years he endeavored to cultivate a barren spot regardless of expense—the high farming principle. He has avowed he never could raise more than thirty-three bushels of wheat, and raise more than thirty-three bushels of wheat, and

his examples to the wants of the country, discarding all luxury, all that magnificent trifling which destroys the lest intentions of well disposed proprietors here, as elsewhere. He has two example farms at the gates of the country of the lest intentions of well disposed proprietors here, as elsewhere. He has two example farms at the gates of the country of the lest intentions of well disposed proprietors here, and exclusions similar to those employed in rearing the lest intentions of well disposed proprietors here, as elsewhere. He has two example farms at the gates of Paris nearly, nine in addition to a colony in the desert of Gasony, eig: t in Champagne, three in Sologne, one on the granite slopes of Limousin, and on: in Italy, near Bologna. He receives on the average four per cent, on his capital. His cousin, the Princess Bacchicol, guards a hermit-life on her model farm in the wilds of Bretagne. The Minister of Agriculture is voted every year, a respectable sum for his department, as also for the execution of public works, more or less allied with rural interests—such as roads, railroads, canals, &c. Some new departments are selected every year, in which are held, in spring or summer, art, industrial and agricultural exhibitions, with prizes for local competitors, as well as all comers, so that in ten years each department has its subsidised little "World's Fair." Then there are governmental farms, fitted up with laboratories, where science has have been made, and faulty animals or persons rejected. farms, fixed up with laboratories, where science has but to cross the threshold to test its conclusions—there are agricultural schools of various catsgories, where

on the edge. These two circles are called the protective organs of the flower, from the fact that they always inclose, and in a great measure protect the especial organs, namely, the stamens and pistils. The latter occupy the center of the flower, and in due time latter occupy the center of the flower, and in due time latter occupy the center of the flower, and in due time latter occupy the center of the flower, and in due time latter occupy the center of the flower, and in due time latter occupy the center of the flower, and in due time latter occupy the center of the flower, and in due time latter occupy the center of the flower, and in due time latter occupy the center of the flower, and in due time latter occupy the center of the flower, and in due time latter occupy the center of the flower, from the fruit, which, in the vine we are describing, out of Cataviana at twenty; the stame at twenty; the stame at twenty the stame at tw There is no country so advanced, that has not something yet to learn, and no nation's agriculture but has something to teach. Great efforts are now required to solve that agricultural problem which includes all others—the best systems of cultivation, and it cannot something upon a chestnut, early in autumn its orange-market clusters of shiping berries and its value leaves. ing upon a chestnut, early in autumn its orange-soarlet clusters of shining berries and its yellow leaves contrast finely with the bright deep green trunk and leaves of the tree." The leaves are oblong egg-shaped, therefore, be confined to the actualities of continental farming; in practice, to that which is useful, in science, to what is prudent. In all work, philosophers recommend method, and following Byron's plan, "my method is to pegin with the beginning." Aware of the tree." The leaves are oblong egg-shaped, finely cut or servate on the edges, with an acute apex. They are from two to five mobiles long, and one-third leaves are reading edges. They are from two to five mobiles long, and one-third leaves are oblong egg-shaped, finely cut or servate on the edges, with an acute apex. They are from two to five mobiles long, and one-third leaves are oblong egg-shaped, finely cut or servate on the edges, with an acute apex. They are from two to five mobiles long, and one-third leaves are oblong egg-shaped, finely cut or servate on the edges, with an acute apex.

neighborhood of towns, and is most spit up, analysis into the cottier or allotment system. But never so just the cottier or allotment system. But never so your vicinity, it can easily be obtained of most nurse-rymen. If possible it should be transplanted in the family either buys up or rents the shares of the family either buys up or rents the shares of the they will not be liable to climb over young trees, as

Report on Topic No. 3.

Degeneration of Animals through the use of Young and Undeveloped Parents. BY L. CHAMBERLAIN, OF ATKINSON.

Dean Swift being once called upon to preach a char-

some thirty years back, has been in manuring, that is, the employment of artificial or chemical manures, as adjuncts or complements to those of the farm yard. This subject will be treated upon by and by. As a general observation, French agriculturists are not book-farmers—they are on the whole quick and ingenious, anxious for more light on their duties, libereral enough to change where improvement is safe, but inquisitive Yankee is not generally satisfied with a continuous to those their "fusternal" Governs eral enough to change where improvement is safe, but inquisitive Yankee is not generally satisfied with a rather inclined to look to their "paternal" Govern-

raise more than thirty-three bushels of wheat, and seventcen tons of beet per acre, and every year of the twelve that his fancy farming continued, his books balance with a loss.

Possibly no Government does more to encourage agriculture than that of France, and no Monarch has surpassed the Emperor. He is a go-a-head farmer himself—has founded out of his private fortune several model farms to test the best systems of culture, and to essay all new inventions; above all, to adapt his examples to the wants of the country, discarding

jected.
Until within a few years, a wise and salutary law are agricultural schools of various catagories, where pupils graduate and receive diplomas. Further, there is offered to each department annually, a of twenty-one. That law has been set aside, and coner, there is offered to each department annually, a series of eight prizes of honor, varying from an object of art, valued at 200 franes along with a purse of 2,000 franes, (with medals and smaller purses for agents and farm bailff.) for large and small proprietors, or co-proprietors, having in the opinion of the inspectors, the best managed farm, &c., in their department.

Some property of the present day.

That law has been set aside, and consequently the mass of the population of the present day will not bear comparison with that of the past. Believing that the same laws that govern the human race are applied throughout animated nature, these facts established by older and wiser heads than mine, in their department.

and small proprietors, or co-proprietors, having in the opinion of the inspectors, the best managed farm, &c., in their department.

France has but lately terminated a great agricultural inquiry, and the Commissioners have probed every grievance. The General Society of Agriculturists have still later sat upon the report, in a Congress held in Paris. Passing over the consideration of matters purely local, the Society turned out a good deal of "sound corn." It recommends from 1870, general, instead of local cattle shows, the first to be held in Paris, where prizes would be given, not ouly for cattle of pure breed, but for animals possessing special attributes. It is proposed to elect the judges, three in number, by "the universal suffrage vote of the exhibitors." The same system will be applied to the annual show of implements—one prize only will be given in each class, and the entries limited to France. An International Implement Exhibition, however, is to be organized. The subject of agricultural education was largely entered into. The resolutions are in favor of founding additional state experimental farms—a central college, an improvement in the pecuniary contributes of the beaufage at the Farm Schools, and the largely entered into. The resolutions are in favor of founding additional state experimental farms—a central college, an improvement in the pecuniary condition of the boarders at the Farm Schools, and the affiliation of agriculture on school studies generally. It was not to be "professed" to children, they should only be trained to "like" it; girls should instruct in the art, and a trial should be made of working schoolfarms by giving the pupils a partnership in the profits. In every industry in France almost, woman has her "rights" in being permitted to work, and consequently she is to be found largely employed in agriculture, where along side men, "the gray mare often turns out the better horse." Machines for abridging labor are finding their natural home, but home-manufactured implements are bad, clumsy, and dear. It is curious that so few English or American implement makers seek a foreign market. From the olive land of Spain, across fair Italy, through the wilds of Bohemia, and to the Steppes of Russia, but two Americans and three English manufacturers' names were all it met with—and there is a market for the articles, as the "cheap labor question" is everywhere pressing.

The Romans even kept pedigrees of their pigeons, which shows conclusively that they must have taken great pains in breeding them. Columella gives the steppes of Russia, but two Americans and three is a market for the articles, as the "cheap labor question" is everywhere pressing. across fair Italy, through the wilds of Bohemia, and to the Steppes of Russia, but two Americans and three English manufactures' names were all it met with—
and there is a market for the articles, as the "cheap labor question" is everywhere pressing.

Paris, Jan. 29, 1869.

For the Mance Farmer.

A Few Native Shrubs and Climbers.—
No. 3.

The Celastrue scanders, or Bitter-sweets, comes next in the order of vines to be described.

This beantiful twiner is generally diffused throughout the United States. Its special habitat is in thickets where the soil is rich and moist. It is not unfrequently met with on dry, rocky or sandy soil, growing vigorously. The stems are from eight to twenty-five feet long, according to the age of the vine and nature of the soil. Farther south the vines frequently attain the length of forty or fifty feet.

This vine belongs to the order of plants known to botanists as Celastracese, popularly known as the Staff-tree family This family contains about thirty genera and two handred spacies, the most of which are found growing in the temperate sone of both hemispheres. The Spindle-tree and Burning-bush belong to this order.

The Bitter sweet as it is generally called, expands its greenish white blossoms, which are arranged in terminal racems, in Jane. The outer floral circle, or corolle, is made up of five distinct greenish with the blossoms, which are arranged in terminal racems, in Jane. The outer floral circle, or corolle, is made up of five distinct greenish with the staffs, which are sarranged in terminal racems, in Jane. The outer floral circle, or corolle, is made up of five distinct greenish with the staffs, which are sarranged in terminal racems, in Jane. The outer floral circle, or corolle, is made up of five distinct greenish with the staffs. The same principles of the conscription, and it is south the coro floral circle, or corolle, is made up of five distinct greenish with the staff families. This work "The Horst of America," says:

out of Octaviana at twenty-two; Lottery and Brutan-dorf, out of Mandane at twenty and twenty-one; Vol-taire, got by Voltigeur at twenty-one, and Bay Mid-dleton was the sire of Andover at eighteen." And in dicton was the sire of Andover at eighteen." And in our own day of horses whose parents are known to have arrived at full maturity, Gen. Knox stands first among the horses of New England. His sire was six years old, and dam seven. Gen. Knox got Gilbreth's Knox and the Littlefield horse when he was six years old—the .lam of the Littlefield horse being seven years old, and the dam of Gilbreth's Knox died of old age only two or three years after he was foaled. Brown Harry, who in this State stands accord only to Gen. knox, was sired in 1855 by the oldest Diacs Hawk then living, being probably eighteen years old; and his dam when he was foaled had passed her twentieth year. Prince Harry, who received the first premium as a four-year-old, at the last State Fair, was sired by Brown Harry when he was eight years old, and his dam was eleven. No one can doubt that the parents of all these horses mentioned had arrived at full ma-

On the other hand, many young stallions and mares have succeeded well, and in numberless instances, the first foal of a mare has been the best she ever producted. In the olden time, Mark Antony and Conductor were the first foals of their dams; and more recently, Shuttle, Pope, Sultan, Perioles, Doctor Syntax, Man fred and Pantaloon, have all been-first born. Still

fred and Pantaloon, have all been-first born. Still, these are exceptions, and the great bulk of superior horses are produced later in the series.

The youngest dam on record was Monstrosity, foaled in 1838, who produced Ugly Buck at three years old, having been put to Ventson when only two years of age. Her dam was only one year older when she was foaled, and Ventson himself was quite a young stallion, being only seven years old when he got Ugly Buck; ro that altogether the last mentioned horse was a remarkable instance of successful breeding from young parents. As in most cases of this kind, his early promises were not carried out, and he showed better as a two-year-old, and early in the following year, than in his maturity. Such is often the case, and I believe is a general rule in breeding all animals, whether horses, dogs or cattle. The general practice is to use young stallions with old mares, and to put young mares to old stallions; and such appears to be the best plan, judging from theory as well as practice." Such is the testimony of one who has made the theory of horse-breeding a life study, and is worther of the study of the study, and is worther of the study of the study, and is worther of the study of the study, and is worther of the study of the study. the theory of horse-breeding a life study, and is wor-thy of belief.

Youstt, in his Treatise on Cattle, says: "The proper age at which the process of breeding may be commenced will depend upon a variety of circumstances. Even with the early maturity of the Short Horns, if the heifers could be suffered to run until they were two and a half or three years old, they would become larger, finer and more valuable, and their progeny would be larger and stronger; but the expense of the keep for so long a time is a question that must be taken into consideration. The custom which at one period was beginning to be prevalent in the breeding districts, of putting the male at one year old, or even at an earlier period, cannot be too much reprobated. At the time when they are most rapidly growing themselves, a sufficient quantity of nutriment cannot be devoted to the full development of the foctus, and both the mother and the offspring must inevitably suffer. From two, to two and a half years old, according to the quality of the pasture, will be the most advanta-Youatt, in his Treatise on Cattle, says: "The propthe quality of the pasture, will be the most advanta-geous time for putting the heifer to the bull. In fair pasture, the heifer will probably have attained a suffi-cient growth at two years. If the period is prolonged after three years, and especially with good keep, the animal will often be too high in condition, and there will be much uncertainty as to her becoming preg-nant. That which has been said of the best age for beginning to breed in the cow, will equally apply to the bull. It is absurd and dangerous to begin to use him, as some have done, when a yearling. He will come into season at two years old, he will be better at three; and although the farmer may not deem it prudent to keep him more than two or three years, he may be sold advantageously, in his full prime to an-

"The heifer ought not to be allowed to breed until turned two years cll. The reason is obvious: her own system, before this period, is not sufficiently maown system, before this period, is not summently matured for the tax upon it—a tax which will be paid, not only by the dam, but also by the progany; for both will suffer from the deficiency of nutriment, the whole of which is necessary for the growth of the form mer, which during the second year is rapid. With respect to the bull, he does not attain to a due degree of strength till two years old, and is in higher vigor at three, but how much longer the breeder may keep him after that age must depend upon his own judg-

nent and a variety of circumstances."

George H. Dadd, in his "Discases of Cattle," says: George H. Dadd, in his "Discases of Cattle," says:
"Victor Gilbert never allowed ewes to have lambs until they had passed their third year; and his bucks were never used until they had arrived at full maturity. He, as well as most sagacious stock-raisers, was probably conversant with the fact, that during the period of growth and development, up to maturity, the reproductive organs are dormant; while at the same time the nutritive was wholly engaged in elaborating chyle and blood for the development of bone, muscle and nerve; and that by calling into requisition the reproductive or generative organs, before the tion the reproductive or generative organs, before the animal had attained full growth, must necessarily di-vert the elements of matter intended for nutrition, from their legitimate channel, and divert them to the reproductive organs. This is precisely what takes reproductive organs. This is precisely what takes place. A too early use of the purely animal functions induces weakness and stunted growth. Heifers should not be put to the bull until they have attained the age of three or four years; at this period they are in their prime. If they happen to have acquired too much fat, their daily allowance must be reduced. He says he remembers in his school-boy days, it was customary, as soon as a boy had accumulated a few pence, to invest it in a rabbit, (a favorite animal at that period); consequently we had a community of juvenile rabbit raisers; and from the results of past experience as observed by the older boys, a rule was adopted among us that the doe should not be put to the buck until she had attained full maturity. The reason asamong us that the doe should not be put to the buck until she had attained full maturity. The reason assigned for this rule was, 'Early breeding prevented the doe from growing.' The facts were evident, still we knew not the wby nor wherefore, but acted on the spur of experience.' Physiologists have assigned the above as the true cause, and have in their writings are proposed out the refer soling which often follows a too pointed out the woful results which often follow a too early use of the purely animal functions and organs. Among the higher orders the same law holds good—

Don't Leave the Farm.

A political economist has observed that labor, unless used at the moment of production, is lost forever. In most vocations, it is impossible to produce beyond the day's needs. The doctor can only cure diseases as they manifest themselves; the best lawyer cannot anticipate next year's legal business; the carpenter and mason cannot build houses except as they are wanted. The farmer, on the contrary may grow corn or cattle, flux, wool, or cotton in excess of the current demand and store it against the time of need. Better still: he may drain, and subsoil, and fertilize; may plant trees, and graft, and prune, so as to double his product in the future by a judicious expenditure of effort in the present. If a hundred thousand additional lawyers and doctors were let loose upon the community. I do not feel sure that the net result would be more justice or less disease and death, while I am quite sure that the national wealth would not be increased thereby; but a hundred thousand enlightened, efficient farmers added to those we already have could hardly fail to add one hundred millions per annum to the property which shall be the heritage of our children.

My countrymen! let us each do his best to increase the proportion of useful workers to postilent idlers in the community. Nay, mere; let us try to increase the proportion of useful workers to postilent idlers in the community. Nay, mere; let us try to increase the proportion of producers to exchangers of distributors of wealth. Fences, and pallocke, and policed that we should all starve to death. There is no chadow of dayger that too few will seek to live by law, physic, trade, etc., while there is great danger that trade and the professions will be overcrowded, to the segiect and detriment of productive industry. Let us face the fee that monace our position, and defeat him if we can Horaca Granty, in Hearth and Home.

For fruit trees, the soil should be dry, elth naturally, or made so by thorough drainage, as t will not live or thrive on a soil constantly sature with stagnant moisture.



Augusta, Saturday, March 13, 1869.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER. \$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

EF These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Fanters will be credit ed in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in a cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

53" A subscriber desiring to change the post office his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

Mr. S. N. Taber will canvass the County of Kennebec, during e manths of February and March. Mr. S I. SMALL will call upon subscribers in West Sor aring the month of February.

Mr. V. Darling is now canvassing the county of Penobscot.

The President's Inaugural.

The characteristics of Gen. Grant have become well known to the American people that the absence of any literary beauty or finish in the productions of his pen has almost ceased to be a matter of comment The address which we publish in another column is it perfect keeping with the well known record of the soldier, and with all our preconceived notions of the man and President. It does not abound in the elaborate periods and rhetorical graces of the accomplished diplomatist, and is not animated with the military spirit of a renowned captain. It is not characterized by any special elevation of tone, and contains none of those aphoristic sentences which are caught up and echoed by the press and the people. It is a plain straightforward and eminently business-like docu ment. It conveys to the citizens of the United State most welcome and gratifying assurances in a manner which cannot fail to leave on the mind a decided impress. The principles upon which the administration is to be conducted are explained in clear and unmistakable language. Gen. Grant recognizes the fact that the rebellion is ended, that slavery is dead, that nearly all the old controversies are over, and tha great reforms are needed and demanded. He is aware that the Statesmen of to-day must deal with new ques tions of vital importance to the country; that they must solve problems of finance, resist the encroachment of monopolies, stimulate the industries of the country to greater activity and productiveness, devise measures for the improvement of the civil service, and enlist the reformatory energy of the country in the extirpation of the many abuses that have crept into the conduct of public affairs during the last eight years. To a brief consideration of these questions, Gen. Grant brings that solid and vigorous commo sense, sometimes called genius, which has character ized all that he has said and done.

He believes in security for person, property, an for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice .-And it seems fitting that prominence should have bee given to this idea when speaking under a so'emn oath to support a constitution ordained to secure the bless. ings of Liberty.

He believes in protecting the National honor by paying government indebtedness in gold unless otherwis expressly stipulated in the contract; and "let it be understood," he adds, "that no repudiator of a farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places."

All his personal influence and official authority will be exercised to secure a faithful collection and an honest and economical disbursement of the revenue. In our intercourse with foreign nations Gen. Gran advises that we be just but fear not. He would re-

spect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. He would be glad to see the Indians civilized, chris-

tianized, and finally admitted to citizenship. He thinks it desirable that the suffrage question should be settled by the ratification of the fifteent article of the amendment to the constitution.

All candid men will admit that much may be hoped of a man who assumes the responsibilities of his high office in this business-like manner, untrammelled by political alliances or special partisan obligations. But nothing but the regular development of the policy of the administration can determine whether the professions of the inaugural will be steadfastly adhered to. and the high purposes there indicated honestly ful-

William Bartlett Sewall, Esq., died in Kenne bunk, on the 4th day of March, at the venerable age. of eighty-six years. He was born in the town of York, in December, 1782. From an extended and claborate obituary notice in the Portland Press, written by Hon. Wm. Wills, we learn that his father, Daniel Sewall, was on the fifth generation from the first American ancestor, Henry Sawall, son of the Mayor of Coventry, England, who came to this country in 1634 and was the ancestor of that goodly and venerable company of Sewalls, who have adorned the annals of New England, as lawyers, judges, clergymen, and in every other useful walk of life from that day to this. The family has been remarkable, too, for its longevity. The father of the deceased died in 1842, at the age of eighty-seven, his uncle, General Henry Sewall of Augusta, in 1845, aged ninety-three, an another uncle, the Rev. Jotham-"Father Sewall"as he was commonly called, died in 1850, aged ninety. They all, with their cousin, Judge David Sewall of York, who lived to be ninety years of age, spent their lives and died in Maine, each doing a large work

of usefulness and honor for his native State. Wm. B. Sewall was a graduate at Harvard, of the class of 1803, and embraced the profession of the law; and although his extreme diffidence and sensitiveness of nature prevented him from attaining to eminence at the bar, yet he was recognized as a well read law-yer, of good practical knowledge and sound judgment. He was also a fine scholar, possessed of cultivated taste and thought, and wes a writer of great power, simplicity and beauty. In 1823 and in subsequent years he was editor of the Portland Advertiser, durng which time, to use the language of a friend and cotemporary, that paper "exhibited more talent, good udgment and good manners, than usually charactersed it." Since 1837 he has lived in retirement at the paternal homestead, blessed with the love and friendship of all who knew him.

THE NEW CABINET. We have elsewhere given the names of the members of Gen. Grant's Cabinet, all of whom have been unanimously confirmed by the Senate. It is understood that all the gentlemen selected for Cabinet positions have signified their acceptant of the same. There seems to be some difficulty, however, in the case of Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury. After his nomination and confirmation, it was discovered that under the act of 1789, establish. ing the Treasury department, any person engaged directly or indirectly in trade or commerce, was ineligible to the office of Secretary. Gen. Grant sent a message to the Senate requesting a repeal or suspension of the law, but objection was made to its considera tion, and Mr. Stewart has since tendered to Preside Grant his resignation. It is believed that the Secretaryship will be filled by the appointment of Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, and that Mr. Hoar, the newly appointed Attorney General will withdraw and the office be tendered to Mr. Pierrepont of New York.

The Maine Legislature, having failed to repeal the law of capital punishment, we presume there can be no doubt that Clifton Harris, one of the person convicted of the murder of the two women in Auburn, will be executed at the State Prison on Friday of the present week, in obedience to the warrant issued by Gov. Chamberlain to the Sheriff of Knox county. The other murderer, the companion of Harris, is still

MAGAD APPOINTMENT. Mr. Levi L. Lincoln, who has been connected with the Portland & Kenne-bee Railroad from its commencement to the present time, and who is known as one of the most courts of the capable and faithful of the servants of the Company, has been appointed Superintendent of the Road, in place of Walter Hatch, Esq., who has been compelled they passed through the many dance. The health. No better appointment could have been made.

The Postal Telegraph.

A movement has been made in this country towards stablishing a Postal Telegraph System, by which nessages can be sent at rates very much lower than at present. In European countries the telegraph is under the direction of the government, and by cheap rates, messages over the country are much cheaper than in the United States. It a system could be established by which a message of twenty words could be sent a distance of five hundred miles for twentyfive cents, the business would be increased enormous-Persons who would hesitate at paying seventyfive cents for a message now, would readily do it for preference to the slower post office.

From a letter recently communicated to Postmaster teresting facts:

This country is better adapted from its dry atmosbetter adapted to this country than in Europe.

In 1867 the Post Office expenses for transmission of letters and papers in this country was a little more whole, that has ever been constructed; and it is adthan seventeen millions of dollars, while for telegraphic mitted that they are all honest men, having some sp messages it was nearly eight millions, which was more than the entire expense of the Post Office Department

The experience in Europe has been to increase the tariff of rates. In Belgium the Postalograph transmits twenty words for 124 cents for all inland messages. The tendency has been to cause nearly all ered by carriers free within one mile, or sent to the nearest post office.

The conclusion to which Mr. Hubbard arrives from an examination of the different countries in Europe is es follows, viz.:

1. That the telegraph is generally employed, even in countries poorly adapted to its development, and where there is comparatively little necessity for its

2. That in those countries the rates are low and uniform, and the business profitable.
3. That the increase of messages is small but regular, until after a reduction of rates, when it is imme-

liate and great.

4. That the telegraph is united with the post, easy of access, and brought into close connection with the

5. That the telegraph is used for all kinds of busi-That with the increase of the business the rates

7. That messages are of twenty words, including date, address, and signature, prepaid by stamps. The rate, one-half franc—12 4-5 cents currency.

8. That the rate for added words is less per word than for each of the first

than for each of the first twenty words. 9. That the delivery is by special carrier, immediate and free of expense to all places within one or two miles of the telegraph office, without extra charge for transmission by mail where either sender or receiver, or both, live at a distance from the lines.

10. That the press messages are few and short.

With our present system of communica ion by tele graph, the expenses over different lines are very great. There is no uniformity of rates, each company establishing its own rates, which at different times are

very fluctuating. The Postalograph system can be carried on by con tract the same as is now done by Post routes, and the whole united system of Post Office and Telegraphs could be carried on much cheaper than if separated,

and we are glad to learn that a bill has been submitted o Congress having this object in view. Mr. Hubbard closes his interesting letter with the

following paragraph: which the efficiency of the telegraph is greatly increased. The Franklin Telegraph Company use an instrument by which messages are transmitted both ways at the same time, on the same wire, thus doubling its capacity without any increase of expense. Sir strument by which double the number of words can be transmitted and received on the same wire, at an oreased expense in the preparation of the message for transmission. Instruments are also in operation in Great Britain, worked by boys after instruction one or two days. These different inventions provide, one for through and the other for local business, while the new steel and copper wire, with its greater strength, less size and weight in proportion to its conductivity, requires a less number of insulators, affords strength, less size and weight in proportion to its con-ductivity, requires a less number of insulators, affords fewer points of contact with conducting surfaces, and with Brooks' improved insulator transmits messages greater distances, in all weathers, without repetition."

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. The city election on Monday last, resulted in the choice of Samuel Titcomb. Esq., the republican candidate for Mayor, by a majority of 287. The republican candidates for ward offiers and in both branches of the City Council were also elected in all the wards. The following is the vote for Mayor compared with that of 1868, when the

		1868.		1869.	
		Williams.	Patterson.	Titcomb.	Williams.
Ward	1,	203	200	208	149
	2,	132	126	158	95
	8,	187	177	197	119
	4,	64	86	86	64
	5,	140	94	128	90
	6,	99	103	104	79
	7,	90	72	71	75
			60 mass		
		915	859	958	671

The following is a list of the Aldermen and men bers of the Common Council elected in the several wards: WARD 1. Alderman, Moses M. Swan; Councilnen. Elisha Atkins, George E. Weeks, George W.

WARD 2. Alderman, Joseph Baker: Councilmen Russell Eatoon, Joseph Anthony, Nathaniel W. Cole. WARD 3. Alderman, Edward F. Wyman; Councilmen, Joseph Farnham, Daniel G. Baker, A. F. Emery.

WARD 4. Alderman, A. H. Merchant; Council men, Elijah W. Stewart, George W. Perry, George G. Stevens.

WARD 5. Alderman, Sumner Barton; Council men, A. B. Hodgkins, Lorenzo Parsons, Benj. F.

WARD 6. Alderman, G. W. Quinby : Councilmen Greenleaf Barrows, Richard Crockett, F. O. Ward. WARD 7. Alderman, J. O. Curtis; Councilmen, H. Dudley, R. B. Worthley, W. W. Butler.

The energy and efficiency of the popular head of the Post Office in this city, (as well as his desire t accommodate the business men of the place) is evinced by the fact that on occasion of the late heavy snows, when the up-trains were delayed for a day, a special train was made up here, to take the mails through connect at Portland with the Boston trains. This has been done three or four times the present winter, the mails being placed in charge of Mr. Geo. H. Farrington, the well known chief clerk of the office, who is as well acquainted with all the business of the route, as route agents themselves, and who is modest, gentlemanly and efficient in whatever capacity placed.

PRIZES FOR VELOCIPEDE RIDING. Quite an attr tion in the way of velocipede riding is to take place at Granite Hall in this city, on Saturday evening of this week, on which occasion the proprietors of the rink, ows: 1st, for the fastest riding; 21, for the slowest riding; 3d, for best general riding. The prizes will consist of a silver card basket, and two silver goblets, and will be awarded by a committee of three gentlemen agreed upon by the competitors. The Augusta Band is to furnish music, and a lively time may be ex- Circuit Court at Portland, on the 281 day of April

On the evening of the 4th of March, the guests of the Augusta House gave one of those novel, modern entertainments, called a "Sheet and Pillew Case Masquerade," in honor of the occasion. The ladies and gentlemen, with bodies wrapped in sheets and heads in pillow cases, presented a ludicrous appearance, as ings and recognitions caused great amusement for the large company assembled.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET. It is doubtful if Dick i Swiveller himself ever contemplated so appalling a "staggerer" as that which Gen. Grant has a iministered to the "inside politicians" in the formation of his Cabinet. For nearly fifty years it has been the general custom for the party "managers" to secur the best place in the Cabinet for the rival but defeated candidate for the Presidency in the nominating cor vention; and in general the Cabinet places have been uniformly regarded as "spoils," to be judiciously dis tributed among the most active and "deserving" pol ticians of the successful party. In short, Cabine structed almost entirely from political twenty-five cents, and would generally adopt it in It is true, that is the hour of the country's peril, in the construction of Mr. Lincoln's second Cabinet, the principle of "continuity" and fitness was generally General Randall, by Gardiner G. Hubbard, Esq , of considered; but on the return of peace, and the elec Boston, who has made the foreign Postal Telegraph a tion of Grant to the Presidency, there was a general specialty, and for which we should like to coin a expectation on the part of the political "rings" that new word, Postalograph, we learn the following in- the time-honored custom of making "political" Cabinets would be revived. But the detailing of a staff That by cheap postage the number of letters has in- officer to burn all office-seeking letters addressed th

creased from forty millions to seven hundred and President elect, was "staggerer" No. 1; his dogged twenty millions, and that there is no reason why the silence with regard to the selection of his Cabinet, was ratio of increase by the Postalograph may not be still an exasperating No. 2; and the crowning "stagerer" comes at last in the Cabinet itself. "The weakes Cabinet ever selected in this country," say some of phere for telegraphs than is generally the case in the politicians—"not a first class statesman in it." Europe, while the energetic character of our people But let these good friends wait and see if that wonand the great extent of territory renders the system derful faculty of discrimination hitherto displayed by Gen. Grant, in selecting men for specific places and purposes, has not served him in his new and untried sphere. His Cabinet is probably the youngest, on the

cial qualification for their respective places. Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois, Secretary of Stat is well known in his native State of Maine, as one of The experience in Europe has been to increase the profits of telegraphs in the ratio of reduction of the "Washburne family," and in Congress as the watch-dog of the Treasury." By his vigilance in guarding appropriations, he has also acquired the sou brequet of "Old Economy." He has been a warm per sonal friend of the President's for several years, and kinds of business to be performed by telegraph. The was the first to suggest to "Captain Grant," that he rates are prepaid by stamps, and messages are delivbreak of the rebellion.

> Alexander T. Stewart of New York, Secretary the Treasury, is widely known as one of the most successful and wealthy merchants in America. He has certainly shown skill in the management of his own finances, and it now remains to be shown whether he is equal to the successful alministration of the Treasury Department.

John M. Schofield of Illinois, Secretary of War, a quitted himself very creditably in the old Cabinet, as a man of tact, judgment and firmness, and now alone has the deserved honor of being retained in the new

Adolph E. Borie of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy, realized a princely fortune from the East India trade, and has been for many years President of the Philadelphia Bank of Commerce. During the crisis of 1857, he is said to have been relied upon by the ther banks as their staunchest adviser. He was con picuous for his generous patriotism during the war.

Jacob D. Cox of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior was Governor of that State in 1867, and was some what unpopular among radical Republicans, on ac ount of his opposition to negro suffrage, which it is nderstood he afterwards recanted

John A. J. Cresswell of Maryland, Postmaster ral, was sent to the United States Senate in 1865, as the successor of Mr. Hicks, and is known as one of the leading and ablest Republicans of Maryland. Ebenezer R. Hoar of Massachusetts, Attorney Gen eral, is now the senior judge, in time of service, or the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and

s well known as an excellent lawver. Columbus Delano of Ohio, who has been appoint Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Comnissioner Rollins, has been a successful and prominent lawyer, and is said to be one of the most upright of our public men.

Andrew Johnson's Farewell Address "to the people of the United States," is a document too long for publication. It contains some reflections and sugn operation either in England or in this country, by for the acrimonious spirit cropping out in other portions of it, it would be more generally appreciated and more cordially received. After claiming some credit for not availing himself of the military power at his command for the purpose of overthrowing the government, as he might have done, he pronounces his customary eulogy on the constitution; but still feels compelied to recommend that vetoed bills, instead of going back to Congress to be passed by a two-thirds vote, should be submitted to the arbitrament of the Supreme Court.

He then proceeds with a bill of indictment agains Congress, amusingly suggestive of the charges preferred in the Declaration of Independence against the King of Great Britain.

He also takes occasion to enter his protest against the 15th article of amendment to the constitution which did not require his approval, on the ground that it will deprive the States of this rightful power, and tend to a dangerous centralization.

His parting salutation is as follows: Calmly reviewing my administration of the govern Calmly reviewing my administration of the government, I feel that with a sense of accountability to God, having conscientiously endeavored to discharge my whole duty, I have nothing to regret. Events have proved the correctness of the policy set forth in my first and subsequent messages. The wees which have followed the rejection of forbearance, magnanimity and constitutional rule, are known and deplored by

It is a matter of pride and gratification, in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift of a free people to feel and know in that in a long, arduous and eventful public life, my action has never been influ-enced by a desire for gain, and that I can, in all sincerity, inquire, Whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed, or at whose hand have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith? No responsibility for wars that have been waged, or blood that bas been shed, rests upon me. My thoughts have been those of peace, and my effort has ever been to allay contentions among my countrymen.

Forgetting the past, let us return to the first prin-

ciples of the Government, and unfurling the banner of our country, inscribe upon it in ineffaceable charac-ters, "The Constitution and the Union, one and insep-arable."

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

The managers of the National Asylum for disa led soldiers met in Washington on Friday last. Reports from the several asylums showed that there are now over one thousand disabled soldiers at the central asylum at Dayton, Ohio, 200 at the eastern branch at Augusta, 100 at the northwestern branch, Milwaukee, and about 800 more at the temporary asylums suported by the Board. The new asylum buildings at lugusta, will be completed in a few weeks, when the Board will be able to accommodate all the soldiers that are entitled relief, and for this reason no further aid will be extended to local homes after that period. After making the necessary appropriations, and the election of officers, the Board adjourned to meet at the Sastern Asylum in Maine on the 4th of July next.

Mrs. Sarah Slater died in Washington, Lincoln ounty, Jan. 21, 1869, aged nearly 89 years. She was born in Jefferson, married young, and moved to what is now the town of Washington, then a wilderness, where she gave birth to the first child born in that town, who is now living at the age of 69 years. She leaves a husband and nine children.

The election in New Hampshire on Tuesday, for State officers and Members of Congress, resulted in the success of the republicans. Hon. Onslow Stearns, the candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of about 3500. A full republican delegation to Congress is elected and a large majority in the State Leg-

issioner's Court on Monday, Elbridge W. Ward was arraigned for fraud in his petition for bankruptcy. Plead not guilty: adjudged guilty, and ordered to re-cognize in the sum of \$2000 for his appearance at the

The terms of Chief Justice Appleton, and Asset ciate Justices Dickerson and Walton, expire the present year, and the vacancies will be filled by the Gov. erner and Council. The term of Walton expires i

of Hon, Wyman B. S. Moor, proves to have been pre- of the United States, has been ratified in both branche mature. He is very sick in Virginia, but is not dead. of the Legislature of Maine.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT. The number of strangers in Washington in attendance

crowds of people through which the procession passed.

The procession arrived at the Capitol a few minutes before twelve. The Presilent and Vice President elect were shown to the rooms provided for them.—

Thursday night of last week, and was entirely controlled to the Sun of whom all speak well. The Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the Su-sumed. The cocupants, Mr. David Page and wife preme Court entered the Senate Chamber, and after office from Mr. Wade.

Then followed the inauguration of Gen. Grant .-The Justices of the Supreme Court, the President elect, the Vice President and the Senate, the great crowd of Representatives, the Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet officers, and the governors, and officers of the army and navy, marched to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol where the vast concourse of faces lay before them like a sea. Then the Chief Justice administered the oath, and Gen. Grant with a steady voice repeated,-

"I do solemply swear that I will faithfully perform "I do solemnly swear that I will intend the United the duties of the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve.

And so Ulysses Grant is President of the United States. Then followed the reading of his inaugural insured. address as follows :

Citizens of the United States:—Your suffrages having elected me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without menscribed therein. A sudden death occurred at the Eim House, in reservation and with a determination to do, to the I will always express my views to Congress and urge them according to my judgement, and when I think it advisable will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose; but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall on all subjects have a relieve to recovered but the use of spectacles. In the same town a relieve to recovered but the use of spectacles. those opposed to, as well as those in favor of them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great re-bellion, many questions will come before it for settle-ment in the next four years, which preceding adminis-trations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it is desirable they should be approached calm ly, and without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest num-ber is the object to be attained. This requires security of person, property, and for religious and political opinions, in every part of our common country with-out regard to local prejudice. All laws to secure this end will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a spe-cie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class, or to the country at large, must be provided for. To protect the national honor, every dollar of government indebtedess should be ss should be paid in gold, unless otherwise express-stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood

that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this should be added a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retreachement in argument in every defense. practicable retrenchment in expenditure in every de-partment of government.

When we compare the paying capacity of the counwhen we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with the States still in poverty from the effects of war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twen y-five jears ago, and calculate what it will prob-thick. the facilities to reach these riches and it may be necessary to increase vious to the suicide, she, with a son some fifteen years essary also that the general government should give its aid to secure this access. But that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures

The Gardiner Journal says that last Saturday Mr. sely the same sort of dollar in use now and not

tion should follow the same rule. A prostrate com-merce is to be rebuilt and all industries encouraged. have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national conor. A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divis- was hurt. ions, geographical, political and religious, can join in this common sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid or specie payments resumed is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in.— A united determination to do is worth more than dition upon this subject may not be necessary now, nor revenues assessed and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed. I will to the best of my ability, appoint to office only those who will the skull, while his temple was bidly crushed.

carry out this design.
In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with na

this land, the Indians, is one of careful study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship. The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any States. It seems to

wards another, throughout the land, and a determined where most mysteriously. effort on the part of every citizen to do his share The Journal says Alber towards reuniting a happy Union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in b-half of is happy consummation.

atives, he spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :-] hank you, profoundly, for the great honor which your cold drove him out, and repenting of his desire to em-otes have just conferred upon me. The qualification plate Weston, he returned home. which this signal mark of your confidence brings to me finds its only drawback in the difficence with me finds its only drawback in the diffilence with which I assume the weighty duties devolved upon me. Succeeding to a shair made illustrious by the services of such eminent statesmen and skilled parliamentarians as Clay, Stevenson, Polk, Winthrop, Banks, Grow and Colfax, I may well distrust my ability to meet the just expectations of those who have shown me such marked partiality. But, relying, gestlemen, upon my honest purpose to perform all my duties faithfully and fearlessly, and trusting, in a large measure, to the indulgence which I am sure you will extend to me, I shall hope to retain, as I have secured, your confidence, your kindly regard, and your generous support.

The Forty First Congress assembles at an auspicious period in the history of our government. The splendid and impressive ceremonies which we have just witnessed in another part of the Capitol appropriately symbolizes the triumphs of the past and the hopes of the future. A great chieftain, whose sword at the head of gallant and victorious armies saved the Republic from dismemberment and ru:n, has been fitly called to the highest civic honor which a grateful peocalled to the nignest civic honor which a grateful peo-ple can bestow. Sustained by a Congress that so ably represents the loyalty, the patriotism, and the person-al worth of the nation, the President this day inaugu-rated will assure to the country an administration of purity, fidelity and prosperity—an era of liberty reg-ulated by law, and of law thoroughly inspired with

Howe's Musical Monther. This is the title of a new publication issued by Elias Howe, 106 Court St.

Buston, and sold by all music and regional dealers. Buston, and sold by all music and periodical dealers.

The first number contains twenty-one pieces of the best and most popular music, vocal and instrumental, was to around the alumbering connectence of the people was to around the alumbering connectence of the people was to around the alumbering connectence of the people. all of which is furnished at the low price of 35 cents. We have no doubt that this new venture of the enterprising publishers will prove a success.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution

Items of State News.

On Friday, Feb. 26th, Mr. Hiram Marr of South upon the inauguration erremonies is said to have port, who had been across the Sheepsoot to Westport, been much larger than on any previous occasion and to attend the funeral of a brother, started about 4 P. the enthusiasm was also beyond every former prece- M. to return to his home, and has not since been seen dent. In his progress to the Capitol Gen. Grant was There is hardly a doubt but he was drowned, as the the recipient of the most flattering ovation from the breaking or losing of an oar of his dory would be fatal

barely escaped with their lives. When they awoke a few moments of suspense the President and Vice
President elect made their appearance, and Mr. Colfax after a few well chosen words received the oath of
nev.

The people of Corinth and surrounding towns ar positively snow-bound. Fences no longer mark the lines of fields and farms, and everything below the size of houses is buried beneath the drifts.

The Machine Republican says: "Eldie Mitchell son of Mc. Edward Mitchell of this place, broke his leg in Sunday School, last Sunday, by slipping from his seat. It is a singular circumstance that this boy has broken his other leg no less than four different times, and has had a piece of the bone several inches in leng h taken out. He is about eight years of age."

The Waterville Mail says the store of Mr. Albert Caswell, of Belgrade, which is in the basement of his louse, took fire from the furnace about three o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the building and goods were damaged to the amount of about \$300. Fully

During the violent storm of Friday, 26th ult., th

A sudden death occurred at the Elm House. best of my ability, all that is required of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I on the guests at dinner as usual, but complained of entious desire and determination to fill it to the being unwell and went to his room to lie down. Shortbest of my ability, to the satisfaction of the people.
On all the leading questions agitating the public mind locked, and on forcing an entrance, found him dead.

is Mrs. Kimball, who has reached the age of ninetya policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. The laws are to govern all alike, nine, and is still able to visit her friends and walk about the neighborhood. Her husband died a few years since at the age of one hundred, says the Portland Transcript.

The Farmington Chronicle states that A. V. Hinds Deputy Sheriff at Kingfield, in serving papers for this term of Court upon some parties in the Dead River region, was forced to go thirteen miles on snow-shoes all vestiges of roads being obliterated.

A Lewiston dispatch says the saw-mill and h nanufactory in Auburn, on the Little Androscoggin River, owned by Edward A. Little, was burned down on Friday night of last week. Loss. \$3000. No in-

The Aroostook Pioneer relates the following bit of sharp practice: "One of the witnesses in the case tried last week, Madigan vs. Wellington, desiring to visit friends in this part of the country, decided to 'wedge in' as a witness, and have his expenses paid. He therefore dropped a word concerning the case which was eagerly snatched up by the plaintiff, who caused him to be summoned, and fees advanced according to the statutes in such cases made and pro-

M sers Talbot Rust & Co., of Rocknort, hav housed and shipped twenty thousand tons of ice from Lily pond this winter, and are now cutting and sending off a cargo daily to Southern ports. They mean to do their part towards keeping our Southern breth-

ably be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease ing Cyrus R Simmons, who resided on North Main than we now pay for useless luxuries. Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box in the precious metals locked up in the sterile neck. The deceased was a house carpenter by trade, ains of the far West, which we are now forging a stendy and industrious man. It appears that his a key to unlock to meet the contingency that is now wife had filed a libel for divorce, and on Tuesday pre- definitely postponing the bill relating to Savings

The Gardiner Journal says that last Saturday Mr. Barber and son and a young man by the name of Stebefore.

While the question of specie payment is in abeyance the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate comthe box with two smaller yoke passed on to the middle in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate comthe box with two smaller yoke passed on to the middle in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate comthe box with two smaller yoke passed on to the middle in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate comthe box with two smaller yoke passed on to the middle in the distant future. The young men of the country, those who form this of the bridge, a section of it broke right off from both age and must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, ends, and they with the broken part of the bridge were precipitated twenty-one feet into the atream The broken part formed a platform, and mainthined its shape, and, strange to say, neither driver nor oxen

George H. Knapp of Lewiston, conductor Farmington freight train, was severely injured on Wednesday evening last. The Journal says that the axle of a freight car broke, and the employes had put ided councils upon the method of doing. Legisla- jack screws under it and lifted it up to get the axle even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is frame out. While assisting in this work under the more fully restored in all parts of the country and car, Mr. Knapp's head was very seriously injured trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my en-deavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all foundation, letting the car down on Mr. Knapp. A

Elijah Jones of Webster, will be one hundred years of age the 30th of the present month. Mr. Jones is a In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law abiding citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, and demand equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indians, is one of careful study. I will favor any course towards them which touch their dealings is still sufficient for many kinds of work.

strength is still sufficient for many kinds of work. The Machias Union says it is reported that a Sheriff was called to Jonesport and day last week to seize liquors alleged to be offered for sale in violation of the the nation are excluded from its privileges in any States. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be, by the ratification of the Maine Law. He found three tierces and had them started toward Machias, but when inspected after arriving at Machias, it was found that the tierces continue of the Law. tion of the 15th article of amendment to the Constioff, and the former substituted somehow and some

The Journal says Albert F. Davis, son of Stephe Davis, Esq , of Lewiston, who was missing on Friday last, returned home on Saturday night. He walked to Danville Junction and took the Grand Trunk Rail-SPEECH OF MR. BLAINE. When Mr. Blaine as. road on foot, saying he was going to California, but sum d the office of Speaker of the House of Represent. "got off the track" a few miles above, and took up his quarters in a barn near by. Here he remained over night and through part of Saturday, until the

> Petitions are in circulation in Portland for the par don of Samuel Hill, sentenced to death at the January term of the Superior Court, for arson. In Bangor, on York street, Monday morning, the

hermometer stood at 25 degrees below zero; at East

Orington it stood at 26 below zero. The dilapidated condition of the bridge s Kennebec at Hallowell rendered it so unsafe for passage that it has been closed, save the Portland Adver

THE HANGING OF HARRIS. We copy the following

from the Portland Press in reference to the bruta

and disgusting exhibition which is decreed to come off at the State Prison on Friday: "The gallows, we feer, has been restored in Mai by the joint action of the Executive and Legislative oranches of our State government. On Friday, a

branches of our State government. On Friday, at Thomaston, the humanizing spectacle of a man hing-ing and strangling at the end of a rope, with his legs convulsively twitching and his features horribly dis-torted beneath the black cap, is to be exhibited in the presence of gaping spectators. Thus the majesty of the laws is to be vindicated, and, as some imagine the glory of God promoted.

If anything could reconcile the opponents of gallows to the humiliation of that disgusting and he

to arons the slumbering conscience of the blood is necessary to bring about a reac r of remedial and protective, as distinguished

Legislative Proceedings. Before another issue of the FARMER final adjourn

ment will have taken place. Since our last a large amount of private and special legislation has been dis-The bill for the promotion of medical science, which was indefinitely postponed in the Senate, went back t the House, and that branch insisted on its former vot

the House, and that branch insisted on its former vote passing the bill to be engrossed, and proposing a committee of conference. This proposition was accepted, and the committee reported a bill that provides that the body of any person of this State, who requested during his life time that his body might be delivered to any regular physician or surgeon to be used within this State for the advancement of anatomical science may, be so taken, unless within three days after death kindred or friends claim the body for burial. The bodies of criminals dying in State Prison or county jails may be delivered up for dissecting purposes, provided the deceased at any time male no request to be buried, or if within three days after death no claim has been made for his body by friends or kindred. This bill has been tabled and ordered to be printed.

The Senate has passed to be engrossed a bill to prevent fraud in the sale of commercial manures. The

vent fraud in the sale of commercial manures. The provisions of this bill are as follows: Every barrel, bag or parcel which may contain fifty pounds or upwards, must have affixed to it a printed label, specially the sale of the provision of the printed label, specially the sale of t fying the name of the manufacturer or seller, his place of business, and the per centage which the manure contains of soluble phosphoric acid, of insoluble phosphoric acid, and of ammonia. A fine of \$10 for the first, and \$20 for the second and each subsequent offence is the punishment to be visited upon offenders who neglect to use labels. Purchasers who do not find the per centage stated in the labels, may receive from the seller twenty-five cents for every pound of soluble phosphoric acid; six cents for every pound of insoluble phosphoric acid, and thirty-five cents for place of business, and the per centage which the mainsoluble phosphoric acid, and thirty-five cents for sold one pair for \$200; one pair for \$200; one pair for \$200; one pair for \$238.

H. Buffingham, sold two pairs for \$425; one pair for \$238. visions of the act is not intended to apply to porgy chum, nor to any manure prepared exclusively from The supply of cattle from Maine was about the same or best. fish and sold as such, nor to any other commercial

rotection of fruit growers against trespansers.

The bill provides that any purson who enters upon

The sheep market is about the same as last work, as to prices any orchard, fruit garden, vineyard, or any field or enclosure wherein is cultivated any domestic fruit, and eyard, or any field or and quality, with a fair demand. destroys or injures anything there growing, shall be a fine of \$20 and costs, and imprisonment not less than thirty days. It is lawful for owners of orchards and gardens to arrest and detain in custody any and

all trespassers.

A resolve providing for the removal of the Normal School at Farmington to Gorham, has been refused a passage in both branches after a short debate. The face, 42a55; No. 1, 3(246; California, 22236. olve authorized the Governor and Council to transfor the school to Gorham in accordance with a proposition submitted to the State by the trustees of the Ohillan, 22e30; Donskey, 37e43, African unwashed, 15e18. be to ascertain what measures should be adopted by the State to induce settlements upon our unpeopled townships; where aid should be given in constructing necessary roads; what provision should be made for the education of settlers' children at the expense the State, or otherwise; and report to the next Legis lature, with such suggestions and recommendations as they may deem suitable to give effect to the pur-

poses contemplated by the resolve.

Both branches have ratified the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislature of the several States by the 40th Congress. The Senate has passed to be engrossed a bill repeal the militia law day, which made the existing regulations and provisons for the government of the militia, with regard to ill, payment, muster, encampment, &c., applie to the uniformed volunteer militia. In the House an amen ment was passed limiting the expense to \$4,200, pending the adoption of which the bill was tabled. The bill having in view Scandinavian immigration to Maine has been indefinitely postponed. It provided for a board of immigration, the collection of statistics on the soil and climate of Maine, and printing the

same in the Scandinavian language, and the appointment of an agent to proceed to Sweden and Norway, for the purpose of enlisting a colony.

The House has passed a bill to be engrossed provid ang for the taxation of bank stock. This provides that the stock held by persons out of the State where residence is unknown to the assessor, shall be assessed for its proportion of any State.

The resolve in favor of the State Agricultural So ciety has been killed, both branches voting to indefinitely postpone it.

The Senate refused to concur with the House in inbe engrossed after adopting several amendments, i

which action the House concurred. The bill for the extension of the Somerset & Kennebec Railroad has been indefinitely postponed by both branches; the vote of the House being 73 yeas to 40

nays.
The Senate referred the act legalizing the doings of towns in voting commutation to drafted men, to the passed the bill by a large majority, and asked for Committee of Conference. This proposition was accepted, and a committee reported to the Senate that the original bill, already printed in the FARMER, ought to pass. The Senate then receded and concurred with House in its action in giving the bill a passage.

A resolve has been reported proviling for the revision and consolidation of the public laws of the State. The whole matter is placed in the hands of the Governor and Council, who are authorized to contract with some competent person to carry out the design When our record of last week closed, the subject of

the death pensity was under consideration in the House. An amendment offered by Mr. Reed of Portland, providing for the abolition of capital punishment was rejected by a vote of 95 to 45. Mr. Whidden of Calais, offered a substitute for the pending bill, stitute favors the death penalty and leaves its execution discretionary with the Governor and Council. An amendment providing for the administration of chloreform to the criminal at the time of the execution was voted down. In the Senate a large number of amendments to the bill were offered, the most impor-tant being those offered by Mr. Bolster of Oxford. These amendments proposed to change the bill as amended by the House by taking away the exercise of any will of the Governor to inflict or not to inflict the punishment, and makes it compulsory; also providing that the Governor and Council shall exercise the right to pardon or commute in unison. It further provides that that sentence shall be executed within a reasonable time, not exceeding one year, from the date of sentence. The other amendment proposes to change the statutes in relation to the place of execution, making it the yard of the juil waere the oriminal is confined. Mr. Bolster also offered a new section providing that no warrant for execution shall be issued during that no warrant for execution shall be issued during the first provides of the statutes in relation to the place of execution, making it the yard of the juil waere the oriminal is confined. Mr. Bolster also offered a new section providing that no warrant for execution shall be issued during that no warrant for execution shall be issued during the first provides of the place of execution shall be issued during the first provides of the place of execution in the date of the place of execution, making it the yard of the juil waere the oriminal is confined. Mr. Bolster also offered a new section providing to quality. Highest place of the place of execution, making it the yard of the juil waere the oriminal is confined. Mr. Bolster also offered a new section providing to the place of execution, making it the yard of the juil waere the oriminal is confined. Mr. Bolster also offered a new section providing the place of execution and provides the plac that the Governor and Council shall exercise the right ing the pendency of a petition for review and during the trial upon a review. Mr. Bolster's amendments were adopted, and the bill passed to be engrossed. The House has refused to pass the bill providing for the establishment of county supervisorship. notion to reconsider the vote is pending. The resolve appropriating \$40,000 for the State

Agricultural College, and which was passed by the Senate, came up in the House and was ably advocated by Messrs. Abbott of Glenburn and Oak of Garland,

Portland Market hy Messrs. Abbott of Glenburn and Oak of Garland, Mr. Gilbert of Bath, spoke in opposition. The role was passed after reducing the appropriation to \$20,000 and amending the resolve so that the town of Orono shall give to the College trustees such a deed of the farms occupied by the College that the improvements appropriated by the State may not in any event revert to the town, the deed to be approved by the Governor and Council. Before any of the appropriations are paid to Orono, the town has power to give a deed by a vote of its inhabitants.

Por the Market.

For the week knd market.

For the week knd market and prices are lower. We quote them at \$3.26 % 50, the latter price for No. 1 Baldwins.

BEANS—With a good supply the market is quite dull. Yellow ever are lower and we quote them at \$3.26 % 50.

BUTTER—The market is pretty well supplied, and prices have the Governor and Council. Before any of the appropriations are paid to Orono, the town has power to give a deed by a vote of its inhabitants.

pointment of a chief and fifteen deputies, or one for each county, with no latitude as to their jurisdiction.

When the bill came up to be asted upon Mr. Stevens moved that it be referred to the next Legislature. He argued at length against it, and contended that it was an extraordinary and revolutionary measure and would injure the temperance cause ton fold more than it had gained in the last twelve years. Mr. Ludden defended the bill. He did not believe the constabulty of 1867 had injured the cause of temperance. The yeas and nays being ordered the vote stood 13 to 13. Mr. Stevens' motion was therefore lost. The question was then on the passage of the bill to be engrossed an act providing for the establishment of true meridian lines, and for regulating the practice of surveying in this State.

The State tax to be assessed the ensuing year will be \$1,128,023.87, or seven mills on the dollar.

The State tax to be assessed the ensuing year will be \$1,128,023.87, or seven mills on the dollar.

The Senute has refused to suspend the rules to allow a resolve to be introduced requising the Governor to reprieve Clifton Harris, who is to be executed on Friday of this week.

The Senute has refused to songer a making an appropriation of \$200 toward erracting a monument over the grave of the late Dr. Holmes, proposed a conference, which has been accepted by the lower branch.

to seek a milder climate, and will theterory content of the conten

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Company.

Cattle Markets.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD WEDSESDAY, March 10, 1849 At market this week, 2345 cattle; (812 sheep and lambs; 500 ogs. Last week, 1895 eattle; 6380 sheep and lambs; 821 Hogs From Maine, 80 cattles no sheep.
PRIORS

Extra qual....\$13.50@14.60 First qual....\$12.50@18.25 Becond do.....\$1.00@12.25 |Third do.....\$5.00@11.00 | Third do.....\$5.00@11.00 Poorest grades of searne exen, bulls, &c., \$4 00:00.00. Working Охин—Extra, \$250:2310; ordinary, 140:225.

Miles Cows-Extra, 80@126; ordinary, 40a80. STORE CATTLE-Two-yr olds, \$28a42; 3-yr olds, 40a80, or such according to the value for bacf.

Shosp and lambe in lots \$2 25, 250, 3004350; extra lots

25a5 25 W head, or from 5@90 W B. Hipes-Brighton, 10@104; Country, 94.@10 ets W ib Tallow-Brighton, 71-60 cts; Country, 71-68 cts W tb. SHEEP SKIES, \$1 00c1 50; Lumb Skins, same: Calf Skins, 2fd il cents per pound.

STORE PIGE-Wholesale, 131@134; retail, 13@15c. DROVES FROM MAINE. Maxfield & Davis, 28; Wells & Richardson, 14; H. Buricish N. V. Rackliff, 5; B. D. Blinn, 14; D. Alien, 6.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

ardson sold one pair for \$210; two pairs for \$230 each; two pairs for \$220 each; two pairs for \$235; one pair for \$250; one pair for \$220; one pair for \$165; one pair for \$180. pound of R. D. Blinn sold one pair for \$215; one pair for \$240; one pair cents for \$210. D Allen sold one pair for \$200; one pair for \$116. week, and mostly working cattle. The supply from the West is nanure sold at not exceeding one cent per pound.

An act has passed providing for the more effectual few choice beeves which will cost 14j or 15 cents per pound. Prices are about one quarter of a cent lower on the general lots.

Wool Market. Boston, Wednesday, March 10, 1869. Ohio and Pennsylvania picklock, 64.670; choice and XX, 5746 60; fine X, 50@54; medium, 50@53; coarre, 48@50; Michi gan, New York & Vermont X and XX, 50@62; medium, 48a50 course, 46@48; and other Western fine and extra. 47@10: medium, 400948; common, 45.0946; Pulled extra, 42a55; super

Canada Combing, 70@75; Smyrna Washed, 20040; Unwarbal. 15q22; Buenos Ayres, 32a45; Cape Good Hope, 37a42 Gorham Seminary, if upon examination of the facts The demand for domestic good, and full prices continue to be and a hearing of the parties concerned it shall be of the date with the state of th of the Gorham property which the trustees of the Seminary offer to give the State is placed at \$20,000. sellers have the advantage in the adjustment of prices. Foreign The Senate has passed to be engressed a resolve de- w.o. and especially clothing varieties, is wanted, but the views signed to promote the settlement of the public and of buyers are at variance, the fall of gold having upset calculatorher lands in this State. It gives authority to the tions. In Philadelphia the market continues very bare of me-Governor to appoint three suitable persons, with the dium on low grades, and the finer descriptions are held with advice and consent of the Council, whose duty it shall increased firmness. There is scarcely any tab offering dee duty it shall increased firmness. There is scarcely any tub offering, de-

Boston Market.

Boston, Wednesday, March 2. have been of Western superfine at \$6 00a6 00; Common extras, 6 25a7 00; medium extras, and bakers' brands, 7 25a8 25; White wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at 9 00@10 80; Illinois at 900@1300, St. Louis at 9 50a1400 P bbl; Lawrence Mills at 11a12 00; Boston City Mills at 7 00a12 00. Southern flour is quiet at \$6 75@ 12 00. Corn is firmer; we quote at \$1 05@1 06 for Bouthern and

Oats are selling at 78 @ 80c y bu. for Bouthern and Western Rye 1 40 @ 1 50 Shorts \$28 @ 29; Fine Feed \$34 @ \$35; and Middlings at \$38 @ \$40 \(\psi\$ ton.

Provisions—Pork is dull and in moderate demand, with sales

Western yellow; \$102@103 for Western mixed; and 1e100

t \$26 50@27 50 for prime; \$32@32 50 for mess; and clear at 35 #37 1 bbl. Beef ranges from \$15@20 for mess and extra mess; rendered; and smoked hams 19s20c # th. Butter sells at 40@ PRODUCE-White Beans have been in moderate demand at pra. Canada Peas have been selling at \$1 50@ 2 00 W bush.

ton for a common and prime quality. ,

Ezgs are higher and have been selling at 27 @ 29c W dozen

New York Market.

Corrox-is quite firm-sales 1000 bales of middling uplands FLOUR-Sales 5,700 bbls-State and Western is per State, 5.40a6.10: extra State, 6.15e7.00: Round hos Ohio, 6,39a7,65; extra Western 6,15a7,00; white wheat extra 7.00@7.65. Southern flour is dull-sales 300 bbls -- Extra, 6 16

a12 00. WHEAT-favors buyers-cales 41,900 bushels-Spring No. 51@1 55 No. 2 and 3 mixed, 1 80. Conn-moderately active, without decided change in price-Conn-is very scarce, and a cent better-sales, 34,000 bushels

Oars-are dull-sales, 39,039 bushels-Western at 743@77c ew extra do, 12 00a18 50. Ponk -Is a thade lower-sales, 900 bbls-pew mers at 30.8

LAND-is steady-cales, 750 tierces at 171@191 cents

new mixed western, 96@98

Gold and Stock Market.

The situation at Washington is the chief topic of conversation financial circles. Money Market to-day firm at 7 per cent, on call loans: prin

American Gold much stronger-opened at 1214 and closed to 1314.
Government securities opened active and closed firm.
United States Five-Twenties 1862, coupons, 1182@118; §de
1864.1144@1149; de 1865, 1104@1169; de new issue 1124@113;
do 1867.1124@113; do 1868, 1124313.
United States Fixes,
1881, coupons 116@1104; United States 10 42s, coupons, 1054e
1054.

Augusta City Market. WEDNESDAY March 10, 1869.
APPLES-Scarce. Baldwins, \$350 \$\psi\$ bbl; Cooking; \$1 00

25 per bushel.
BUTTER—Fall, in balle, 45a47c; winter, 32@5c.
BUATER—Fall, in balle, 45a47c; winter, 32@5c.
BEANS—Pos. 3 50@6 00; yellow eyes, 3 24@3 50.
CRANBERBIES—\$5 00@5 50. None in market
PLOUR—Remains in accordance with our last were
PLOUR—Remains in accordance with our last were PLOUR—Remains in accordance with our last week's quota-tions, viz.: Super to common extra. \$*000\$\$8 50; good, \$10 00 Mil 00; choice Western 10 50M12 00: Southern, \$12000 1250; St. Louis favorite brands, 13 00M16 00. GRAIN—Barley, \$135M150; Rye, at 175; Oats, quiet at 80 885c.

1008, 160720; SEEDS—H-rdsgrass seed, 3 75@4 00: clover, 16@20c. SHURTS—\$2 25 %2 50 per 100 pounds WUJD—Hard, 6 00@7 50; soft, 4 50a5 00; mill wood 8 50@

00. WOOL—Some activity is beginning to be marifest, and 45 cts. Nore It may be added that at the above quotations for

Portland Market.

any event revert to the town, the deed to be approved by the Governor and Council. Before any of the appropriations are paid to Orono, the town has power to give a deed by a vote of its inhabitants.

On going to the Senate that branch rejected the reduction of \$20,000 and insisted upon the original appropriation of \$40,000, and passed the resolve to be engressed.

A bill has been reported to the Senate providing for a State Police to enforce the criminal laws of the State. It places in the hands of the Governor the appointment of a chief and fifteen deputies, or one for each county, with no latitude as to their jurisdiction. When the bill came up to be assted upon Mr. Stevens

Thursday March 4.

The following is the speech of Mr. Colfax prior to taking the eath of office:

Senators:—In entering upon the duties in this chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as the responsibility of the position of presiding over a body whose members are in so large a degree my senior in age, and not chosen by the body itself. I shall certainly need the assistance of your support and your generous forbearance and confidence. But pledging to you all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the administration of your rules, and earnestly wishing to co-operate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy not only of its history and renewn but also of the States whose commissions you hold, I am now ready to take the eath of office required by law.

Mr. Wade administered the cath to Mr. Colfax.—The roll was then called and the new Senators sworn in.

On meticn of Mr. Thursday H. Lee, Senate adjourned.

Pennsylvania (Covode's) and third and fourth dis-

present to the Senate two messages in writing.

The messages contained a list of Cabinet nominations, also the nomination of Lt. Gen. Sherman as General of the Army and Gen. Sheridan as Lt. Gen-by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years

eral. The Senate then went into executive session.

House. Some time was concumed in referring the contested cases of membership to the Committee on cure.

Cabinet, which was read from the clerk's desk.

The House proceeded to complete its organization.

Mr. McPherson was chosen Clerk; Mr. Ordway,
Sergeant-ot Arms; Mr. Buxton, Doorkeeper, and W.
S. King, Postmaster. All held the same positions in

The election of Chaplain was postponed till Tuesday.
Seats were then drawn by the members and the
House adjourned till Tuesday.
SATURDAY, March 6.

Senate. A message was received from the President requesting the repeal of the act of Congress of 1789, which forbids any person holding the office of Secretary of the Treasury being engaged in trade or commerce. The request is made of Congress to enable Mr. Stewart to accept the office to which he was nominated by the President and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

FORMERLY OF NORRIDGETOCK, ME.

Frontelly OF NORRIDGETOCK, ME.

Frontelly OF NORRIDGETOCK, ME.

Frontelly OF NORRIDGETOCK, ME.

Frontelly OF NORRIDGETOCK, ME.

She can be consulted by letter or otherwise, by giving a correct statement of the patient's case; medicine can be sent by Express or otherwise.

Mrs. Kidder will be in Augusta, at the Massion House, the last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each month, until further notice. Examination free. Send for circular.

Boston, Mar. 1, 1869.

A bill was introduced for the repeal of the act to which objection was made and it was I sid over.

MONDAY, MARCH 8. Senate. The Standing Committees were announced by the Vice President.

Mr. Sumner moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill granting a pension of \$5000 annually to

After debate the bill was referred to the Committee on Pensions, by a vote of 31 to 27.

A message was received from the President withdrawing his former message in reference to the repeal of the act of 1789.

Magnotia Wayer—Superior to the best imported Germs of the act of 1789.

of the act of 1780.

House. The Speaker presented Mr. Washburn's resignation.

Rew. Mr. Butler was elected chaplain.

Mr. Maynard offered a resolution, in reference to the last Congressional election in Louisi na, and instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the validity of such election in several Congressional Districts. Adopted.

**Tit is a rare thing that Physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the ouly conserved in their practice with great success.

**Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave they buy.

Under the call of States, bills and resolutions were introduced and disposed of as follows:

By Mr. Boutwell—a resolution for the appointment of a select committee on Reconstruction. Adopted.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill for the repeal of the tenure of office act, which was passed—148 to 16.

March 8th, says:

The government has made public official despatches giving details of the advance of Gen. Leeca from La Guanaja to Puerto Principe. On this march the heaviest engagement since the beginning of the rebellion was fought. Gen. Leeca found the enemy, to the number of 5000, strongly entrenched on Sierra de Cubitas: Artillery was brought up and commenced a vigorous fire upon the works. Covered by the batteries a column of regular troops 1500 strong, attacked the enemy's fortifications with the bayonet. Both sides fought with determination, and the havoc was fearful. Gen. Leeca reports his loss 31 killed and 80 wounded. The loss of the rebels is estimated at upwards of 1000 killed and wounded. Government accounts claim the victory for Gen. Leeca, and assert that disgusting disease, Caturfa. Pint bestles, \$1. Recollect, this put up in white wrappers.

For Black Worms, and Pimples on the Face, use Pener's Combons and Pimples on the Face, use Pe

The entire available strength of the rebel forces now under Quesada is estimated at 7000.

The commanders of a Batish gunboat and French steamer which arrived to-day, reported that they passed in Bahama channel the Peruvian monitors in tow of two steamers, with a Spanish man-of-war in the steamers with a Spanish man-of-war in the steamers. for restoring gray hair to its natural color, and promoting their wake.

THE INDIAN WAR REPORTED EXDED. A special deepatch dated Fort Hayes, March 6, says: "The indian war has ended. Gen. She idian and staff arrived here this stremoon, having left Medicine Blinf Creek, Feb. 24. Gen. Custar, with the 7th cavairy and 19th Kanass volunteers, remained behind with orders to move along the south side of the Witchites, a mountain to the headwaters of Red river, thence north to Washita, and thence to Camp Supply, at the junction of Beaver and Wolf rivers. Affairs at Medicine Blunf Creek are in a highly satisfactory condition. The Indians are convinced that they can find protection at no season of the year, and the campaign has already proved a salutary lesson. There is not a hostile Indian in the limits of the Missouri Department. The refractory tribes have been driven far out of the department. The from that have been driven far out of the department. The troops are in fine health. The weather is cold. Camp Supply, at the forks of the Canadiao, will be kept up for the present.

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The U.S. Senate, by a vote of ten yeas to twenty-five nays, refused to add the Massachusetts and Maine War Claims to one of the Appropriation bills?

In East Hampden, March 4th, Mrs. Eanlee F. Hinkiey, aged about 4y years.

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Special Actices.

A MALARIOUS MONTH.

The roll was then called and the new Senators sworn in.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull the Senate adjourned till noon to-morrow.

House. The House met at 3 o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. McPherson, Cierk of the last House. The absentees were Mesers. Cox of New York, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Morgan of Ohio, and Hamilton of Florida. The States of New Hampshire, Conneticut, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the twenty-first district of Pennsylvania (Covode's) and third and fourth dis.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

ton of Florida. The States of New Hampshire, Constitution, Texas, and the twenty-first district of Pennsylvania (Covode) and third and fourth dis-South Carolina were not represented to the not a mend the roll of months by adding to it the name of Henry D. Foster as Representative from the trenty-first district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Washburs of Illinois, rose to make a motion which, he said, would take precedence of the motion white the said, would take precedence of the motion white the said, would take precedence of the motion white the said, would take precedence of the motion white the said, would take precedence of the motion white the said, would take precedence of the motion white the said, would take precedence of the motion white the said, would take precedence of the motion white the said, would take precedence of the motion white the said, would take precedence of the motion white the said, would take precedence of the motion white the said of the members of the said of the members of the said of the members companied to the said of the members companied to the said of th

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Messrs. Schenck, Dawes and Kerr were appointed to notify the President that the House was ready for At 2 o'clock, the proceedings of the House were ma, Branchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information

MRS. A. W. KIDDER, Botanie Physician, Parker House, School St., Boston, Mass. FORMERLY OF NORRIDGE FOCK, ME.

Can be consulted at the Bangor House. Bangor, until April 1st, only.

CATARRH, ASTRMA, SCROFULA, EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.
CONSULTATION FREE. 1w14

After debate the bill was referred to the Committee on Pensions, by a vote of 31 to 27.

Mr. Anthony offered a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special committee of four Senators and four Representatives, to which should be referred all applications for the removal of political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, which was passed at the last session, but killed by a pocket-veto, was again taken up and passed.

Tuesday, March 9.

Senate. After the presentation of petitions and memorials, Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to strengthen the public credit, in the shape in which it passed the last Senate.

Mr. Bherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment the bill supplementary to the national currency set.

Mr. Bherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment the bill supplementary to the national currency set.

Magazia was received from the President with-

RACE WITH VELOCIPEDES AT GRANITE HALL, Saturday Evening, March 13th, 1869. THREE PRIZES OFFERED, VIZ.:

For the Fastest Rider!
For the Slowest Ride!
And for the Best Rider:
Music by the Augusta Brass Band. For particulars see small bills. THE AMERICAN

VELOCIPEDES: VELOCIPEDES:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Kimball & Larkin's Velocipedes!

AUGUSTA, HALLOWELL, GARDINER,

And vicinity.

GRANITE HALL has been engaged in which to open a

RIDING SCHOOL,

Where persons desiring to do so can learn to ride, and where Velocipedes of the SEST STYLE can be seen on exhibition in about ten days. Velocipedes will be kept

For Sale or Rent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY: A CARRIAGE MAKER who thoroughly understands his usiness in all parts, to whom liberal wages will be paid.

B. F. MORSE.

4911

(Successors to Edward Fenno,)

Booksellers and Stationers,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Testaments and
Prayer Books, Blank Books and School
Books of all Kinds, Envelopes
and Writing Paper of
every variety,
Pensi Penholders, Pencils, Inksianads, Ink,
Mucilinge, Writing Desks, Portfolios,
Hair Brusbes, Toilet Glasses, &c.,
Blank Deeds, Leases, and
Legal Blanks in general, also Revenue
Stamps of all Sizes.
NO. 155 WATER STREET,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

JOSEPH H. CLAPP. 13tf HORACE NORTH.

For Family and Tailors' Use.

These Machines are FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RE-SPECT, and will do any and ALL KINDS OF WORK, that can be done by any Sewing Machine that is of any practical ben-

NO PART OF THE WORK WILL RAVEL

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED!

And can be returned any time within three months, if they fail to do all, or any thing, that is said of them.

GEO. W. JONES, Agent.

613

OUR FIRST PHYSICIANS USE IT

a meticise of great merit and virtue, is fully and permanent y estab-lished, and it is the great

FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT CURES:

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, IT CURES : Boils, Felons, Cuts, Brusses, Burns and Scalds, Old Sores Sprains, Swelling of the Joints. Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Kheumatism, Frosted Feet, &c. 413

fr. Burion's Tobacco Antidote.

WRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DEBIRE FOR TOBACCO. Its entirely expediable and harmless. It purifies and earphies the bloom invigorates the system, possesses great nourshing and strengthening power, is unequaled as a Touis, fervire, and deposition power, is unequaled as a Touis, fervire, and Appetize, enables the stomach to digest the hearties, food, makes also refreshing, and establishes rothest health. Smokers and chapter for sixty years cured. Frice Fifty cents per box, pool free. An interesting tradities on the injurious effects of the acco, with lists of estimonishs, references, etc., SEXT SML SML MILLS.

From BISHOP SIMPSON of the M. R. Charch, and Rev. Jares Nelley M. R. Charch, and Tobacco Antidote, in SML MILLS blishop Simpson of the condition of the state of the condition of the state of the state of the state. From H. A. GRESP, SEQ., Postmanted Jersey City, N. J. I have examined numbered of testimolishs of wonderful cures sent to Dr. Salle By All. DRUGGSTS.

ET OSALE N. ALL DRUGGSTS.

[Trudemark × Copyrighted.]

Whereas, Jonas Proctor, late of China, in the County of Ken

THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE!

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

HERRICK POTATO.

SEWING MACHINES,

Daniel Thompson of Bridgton, Me., planted last season equal quantities of the "Herrick" and "Garnett Chilli" side by side and treated them both alike, and the Herrick produced two bushels to the Garnett one. The Herrick is a good measty table potato; does not rot; good size, and very productive. I have a few more to sell if applied for soon. Price \$1 for four pounds by mail, post paid.

18AAC HUTCHINS, Ju., eoplast

EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES

True to name) for \$4.00 per barrel (165 pounds) delivered at the Express Office in Brunswick as early in the Spring as the weath-

r will admit. The money must accompany each order wit ame of applicant, Stat , County and Towa plainly written Ar-ress J. M. COUMBS. Brunswick, Feb. 15, 1869.

Sold, Exchanged and Repaired S. F. DAVENPORT,

gent fort he sale of the celebrated SINGER and FLORENC MACHINES. 1m12*

A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago,

A VALUABLE GIFT.—36 pages. Dr. S. S. FITOH'S

"DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN?" describes all Dissacs and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free. Address

DR. S. E. FITOH, 716 Broadway, N. Y.

Water Street, Hallowell,

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

Cholera, Diarrhoza and Cramp and Pain in the B. B. wel Compaints, Painters' Cholic, Liver Com-tt, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sore Throat, Eud-den Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.

WEED'S IMPROVED MACHINES.

Augusta, Feb. 16, 1860. CLAPP & NORTH,

PAIN KILLER.

BUTTON-HOLE,

OVER-SEAMING. SEWING MACHINE

Wonderful Invention,

THE FIRST AND ONLY BUTTON-HOLE MAKING AND SEWING MACHINE

That has made its advent in this or any other

This machine is warranted to execute to the greatest degree operaction, all kinds and varieties of Sewing. Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding Binding, Gathering and Sewing on, Quilling, 4c.,

That is or can be done by any machine now in use It is the only sewing machine in existence, that can work a beautiful BUITON-HOLE, in any fabric. No other machine can do

OVER-SEAMING.

Making the over and over stitch, by which sheets and pille cases are made. It is the only machine which can work

EYELET HOLES,

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED.

It has taken all the first class premiums at the Fairs held this A Silver Medal, At Maine State Fair.

A Gold Medal. At New England Mechanics Fair. At New England Agricultural Fair, with numerous State and county prizes It is the CHAMPION PREMIUM MACHINE OF 1868. There is no kind of work needed in the family, but what it will do. A person buying a Family Sewing Machine, wants that machine which will do the most work and the best; and this machine will do everything any other machine will do, and several kinds of practical work no other can. We want everybody

CALL AT OUR ROOMS EXAMINE THESE MACHINES. All kinds of Stitching done to order. DAVID CARGILL, Agent,

Granite Block, South Side Market Square, TMMENSE SALE!

TWO MILLIONS DOZEN --- OF ---

GREENE & DANIELS'

lvory Finish

SPOOL COTTON

SOLD DURING 1868:

The Strongest, Smoothest and Most Reliable spoot Cotton for muchine and hand use in this country.

1869.

WHO WILL BUY LOW! Frank Kinsman's Apothecary Store,
AND SAVE MONEY.

GOOD NEWS! GLORIOUS NEWS!! PINE APPLE CANDY, BANANA CANDY,

CREAM DROPS! GIVEN AWAY AT FRANK KINSMAN'S DRUG STORE!

Cigar Cases.
Toilet Sonps,
Turkish Almond Fig Cake,
Sie German Chocolate
GIVEN AWAY AT Frank Kinsman's Drug Store.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM! A good article for Coughs, Colds, &c , at eow14 F. W. KINSMAN's.

OOM FOR FARMERS.

By purchasing one of the late improved MENDENHALL'S

SELF-ACTING HAND LOOMS.

Price \$40.00. One of the greatest a herements of mechanical gainus! It combines simplicity and darability! Its capacity for general family sewing, talering, &c., is unexcelled! Prices ranging from \$40 to \$100, and terms to suit purchasers. Office and Salesroom Wilson Sewing Machine Co., 658 Washing Oto Bt., Buston, Mass. Agents wasted in every county in the New England States.

MPORTANT TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS. EMERSON'S PATENT INSERTED TOOTH SAWS,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, With the best PATENT LEVER SETS in use. SHAFTING, MILL GEARING &c.,

Orders by mall promptly attended to.

8 C. FORSAITH,
4w14 Shop east of Freight Depot, Manchester, N. H.

ELIAS HOWE MACHINES. Family Sewing and Manu-

PLUMMER & WILDER, 57 and 59 Bromfield St, Boston.

HARRISON POTATOES.

JAMFS J. H. GREGORY, the well known seed grower of Mar dehead, Mass., informs that a field of 20 acres planted to Harrison potatoes produced an average of 353 bushels per acres, also 410 bushels were reported from a single acre. He rupresents the Harrison as "excelling all sorts for cropping; remarkably handsome and remarkably free from rot," and says "it is fast becoming the standard winter potato in the Northern States." Cash orders will be booked and the potatoes sent in good season for planting, at the following rates: By mail, post paid, 4 pounds, 75 cents; by express, \$7 per barrel. Also EARLY GOODEIGH at \$3 per barrel.

Vassatboro', March, 1863.

Physicians Goods.

I have been appointed Agent in Maine for the sale of Tic mann's well known instruments, &c., and Physicians orderin these goods through me will have the benefit of the lowest New York cost prices.

CHARLES K. PARTRIDGE, 14

CARLY GOODRICH POTATOES
FOR SEED.
Delivered at Vassalboro' Depot at \$3 per barrel. Address
13tf S. N. TABER, E. Vassalboro'.

WOOD'S BOTANY.

TMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. VALUABLE ADDITION TO Gray's Botanical Text-Books. By ASA GRAY, M. D.,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive license to manufacture and sell velocipedes in the State of Maine, under the patent granted Pierre Lalisemant, of Paris, France, and James Carroll, of New Haven, Coon, November 20, 1866, most respectively caution all persons against making or selling any kind of Velocipede in the State, with grank to foot axie, Fest Treadles, or Guiding Arms, or that in any way infringe upon the patent here referred to.

Persons who have commenced their manufacture previous to this notice, will be liberally treated by at cooc calling upon

C. P. KIMBALL & LARKIN.

Portland, Me., Feb. 9, 1869.

The Undersigned has the exclusive right to sell Fisher Prof. of Natural Sience in Harvard University The Teacher, the Student, and the Botanist will ball with tellight the appearance of this new and valuable CLASS-ROOK, just added to this popular Series, namely: cheel and Field Beek of Betany.—This consists of the "LESSOSS IF BOTANY" and the "FIELD, FOREST AND GARDES BOTANY," bound together in one compact volume, forming a comprehensive School Betany.

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ILLUSTRATED GUIDE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN FOR 1869,

whereas, Johns Proctor, late of Union, in the County of Renebec, and State of Maine, deceased, by deed of mortgage dated May 21, A. D., 1864, and recorded in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, in book 240, page 362, conveyed to Betsey Proctor of the town, county and State aforesaid, and Abigail Proct r, late of said town, county and State deceased, a certain piece of land situated in said China, which is fully described in said mortgage deed, and in a deed from William N. Rollins to the late Johns Proctor, IS NOW READY, containing 150 pages, with 100 BRAUTIFU ENGRAVINGS, and a descriptive list of 2500 variaties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, including the novelties for 1869, with A BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE. Our guide is the most complete ever and plain directions for the ULTURE OF FLOWERS and VEGE TABLES. A copy mailed to all applicants upon the receipt of 25 cents. Sent free to our regu ar custemers. Address 4:12 HOVEY & CO., 53 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

reference is hereby made.

And whereas, in April, A. D. 1867, the said Abigail Proctor died, and the said mortgage vested in the said Betsey Proctor, by virtue of the provisions of said mortgage, at the de ath of said Abigail Proctor. The conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I hereby claim a foreclosure of the same.

BETSEY PROCTOR, by E. W. Whitshiouss, her Att'y.

Augusta. March 1st, A. D. 1869. TALUABLE FARMING LANDS IN NEW JERSEY. D75 TO \$300 PER MONTH,

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The subscriber has for sale at his mill in Gardiner, by the ton a small quantity, Fure Bone Meal for fertilizing, and for cowalirections given for making Pure Bone Super-Phosphate, for less than the price usually paid for an inferior article. Whole

The undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of Albert Haskell, late of China, deceased, by authority of a license from the Prebate Court for the County of Kennebee, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling house of the late Albert Haskell, at South China, on WEDNESDAY, the seventh day of April next, at one o'clock in the atternoon, the interest of the said minors in the real estate of their said father, deceased, subject to the widow's right of dower therein.

China, March 2 1869.

3w13* BRADFORD ACADEMY. THIRD TERM opens March 31, 1869. Application may be made to Miss A. H. JOHNSON, Principal, or in Boston to B. Andrason, D. D., at the Missionary House.

J. D. KINGSBURY, Secretary.
Braiford, Mass., Feb. 17, 1869.

SEED CORN FOR SALE. Whereas, Aaron Du'lley and Albert Dadley, of Litchfield, in Kennebec County, on the 14th day of May, 1867, mortgaged to Perley II. Fiske, of Gardiner, a certain piece of land, situated in Litchfield, and described in said mortgage deed, which is recorded in the Kennebec Registry, Book 263, Page 393, to which record reference is hereby made for a more particular description; and, whereas, and mortgage on the 31st of May, 1867, was assigned to me by said Fiske; and, whereas, the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same as provided by law in such cases,

Manchester, Peb. 234, 1860.

3:12* Thave what every good Farmer needs, the Sandy River large SEED CORN. 203 bushels of this very seed was raised on one acre, in Mercer. The seed on the colo for sale. Price, \$2 per bushel on the ear. For further particulars inquire of E. G. STORER, 117 Water St., Augusta.

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The latest scientific discoveries prove that the principle poration and absorption is the only method by which inflar mation can be instantly removed. But the absorbents will not drink water readily, for the fiesh is of an oily nature, and water rolls off. Hot liniments have utterly failed, for they always in same and burn the flesh wherever applied, while oils or oint ents clog the pores and prevent the escape of morbid matter But a preparation has been made and stready tested on over 500,000 p-ople, suffering all kinds of pain and discree that is possible to enumerate, and it acts like magic on each and every individual. It is limpid as water, and is as harmless; will not stain or smart, and so prepared that the absorbents drink it rapidly and the evaporation that instantly arises through the mill ion of pores is really marvellous. It is an invention hitherto un-known, but is of as much importance as the introduction of steam or the magnetic telegraph; for the drying up a single tear has more of honest fame than shedding seas of gore; this article not mly dispels all heat and fever, but evaporates out all impurity and mortid matter of the system or blood at any point wherever applied. This novelty is Da. Wol.corr's Pain Paint. His office at No. 181 Chatham Square, N. Y., has a greater number of patier ts, with every type of disease, than any hospital in America or Europe. This fact alone enables him to give the best practical advice to those who snff-r from any maindy, disease or pain. It costs the patient nothing for advice, beside all pain is i stant-It costs the patient nothing for advice, beside all pain is is santly removed free of c.st. Tens of thousands given up as hopeless are permanently cured, and restored to the activity of life.

A large share of these applicants suffer with drug disease, and have had their whole system medicated and poisoned through and through with medicine. Dr. Walcort condemns most emphatically all drug treatment, and proves practically that disease can be radically expelled from the system without dosing the stomach. The advent of Pain Paint overturns the old theory of cure; and medical practioners are at their wits end in behinding such undentable and astonishing cures of those cases considered by themselves as utterly hopeless. Hundreds come over one thousand miles to obtain treatment and advice; many have been suff-ring for years who are unable from sickness or poverty to make the jurney. To all such it will be more practicable to purchase his remedies and have them sent free of express charges. A piot of Pain Paint (double strength) will be sent for \$51 a quart for \$5, or a gallon for \$30, on receipt of the money at No. 181 Chatham Square. N. Y., or j dozen pints of Wolcott's Annihitator, for the cure of Catarrh, \$5 with fail directions and advice. Email voittes can be borght at all first class Drug Stores. Bewars of all initiators who offer worthless compounds. Wolcott's signature is very large on white wrappers around each bottle of all his remedies.

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Special Notice.

The Winter Arrangement for the runoing of trains will commence on Tuesday Dec. 1st.

The daily morning and evening trains are to be discontinued for the winter, and will be run on Monday's and Saturday's only; leaving Augusta on Monday's at 5 36 A. M. (Fee minutes carrier than the present time) and leaving Portland on Saturages at 15 P. M. (Fee Portland on Saturages at 15 P. M. (Fee Portland on Saturages and Saturages) and Saturages are sent to the Express trains on the Boston and Albany Railroad, now leave Boston for New York; a 3 and 9 P. M. (fostead of 2.30 and 3.30. This insures a connection with trains from the Remerbee for New York; giving one hour from the evening trains East to the transit across the city of Boston.

Trains will be due at Augusta from Portland and Boston daily at 10.60 A. M.

The Accommodation train between Augusta and Gardiner will leave Augusta at 8 and 11-40 A. M.; and 215 and 530 P. M.; and will be due at 7.25 and 9 35 A. M.; and 140 and 4.65 P. M. Augusta, Nov. 25, 1868.

Augusta, Nov. 25, 1868.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following described real entate pleasantly situated in Manchester, Me., 4 miles went of the State House and same distance from Hollowell, viz.: The homestead containing \$\bar{c}\$2 acres of land, there uply underdrained and under a high state of cultivation; cuts from 80 to 100 tons of nice English hay; all well fenced; the grounds are well taid out with some 75 rods of buck thern hedge and about 100 nice shade trees on the place; a small engrafted orchard and three living wells of water; the house is in thorough repair, and constars 18 rooms; tin roof; and large cistern in cellar; barn 42 by 102 sest, 20 text posis; large shed; shed; stable with cellar; large carriage houses; tenement house and other out-buildings all in good repair.

Aiva, 21 acres across the road from the other, cuts about 25 tons of bay; with two nice cottage houses and stables.

Also, 50 acres near by—35 serves in grass, and cuts from 35 to 40 tons of hay; 15 acres in wood.

Also, about 30 acres 2½ mi es from the home place, and one of the best pastures in the country, being on high land; about 48 acres in grass, and rest in wood; well fenced and watered. Will sell the whole or part to suit purchasers. Also, will sell 150 nice sheep, farming tools carts, wagons, &c., &c. For terms and particulars inquire of GEORGE EAMIPON, Hallo well.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE. Situated in the town of Roxbury, in the county of Oxford, on Swift river, one of the tributaries of Androscoggiu, on a good road near school and post office; constains two hundred acres of land, thirty scree of which is intervale of the finest quality, entirely free from stone, being in one unbroken field; good and plenty of pasture and wood land, good house, confortable barn, shed 60x20, never failing water running into the house and barn yard; apple orchard of 40 or 50 trees; a Buokeye two horse mower and a Rust self-adjusting horse rake, will be sold with the farm if desired. The above farm will be sold very cheap for cash, a part may remain on mortgage if desired. For further particulars inquire of or address.

VIRGIL P. RICHARDS, Roxbury, Me.

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FOR Sale in Sidney.
10HN SAWTELLE place, on the fiver g DESIRABLE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY

Well known as the JOHN SAWTELLE place, on the River road leading from Augusta to Waterville, seven miles from the former place. The farm contains about sixty acres of excellent land under a good state of cultivation, with a small orchard, nice garden, with choice vines and shrubbery. The buildings are a nice brick house two stories high, two barns and a stable, together with other outbuildings. with other outbuildings.

The Mill is in good repair, with an up-and-down saw, shingle machine, lath machine, cutting-off saw, picket saw, &c.

The above property will be sold low, as the subscriber has changed his business. For farther particulars inquire on the premises, or of the subscriber North end of Water street, Hallowell, Me.

Bidney, Feb. 5th, 1869.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated about one mile from North Parish meeting-house, on the Church Hill road, in Augusta, containing about 54 acres, and good buildings. Farm cuts about 28 tons of first qu-lity hay. Sit mostly cay loam. Has sufficient posture and a woodlot, small orchard Is very pleasantly located and well watered. Inquire of GEO E. WEEKS.

Office over Post Office, Augusta, Me.

Containing about 55 acres, conveniently divided into tillage pasture, orehard and woodland; much of the land is dry, suitable for early cultivation. The pastures are well supplied with water.

There is a good house and barn on the premises with a cistern for rain water. The situation is pleasant; near the Friends' meeting-house, in West Gardiner. Price \$1000. For further marticular incurse on the premises of particulars inqure on the premises of GEO. HUSSEY GIFFORD.

West Gardiner, February 29th, 1869.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorized to sell the well known farm formerly owned by B. F. HOMANS. Said farm is situated one mile from East Vassaboro', village, on the post road leading to Bangor, and two miles from North Vassableo', village. It contains fifty acres of land, with good woodlot and orchard. The buildings are a two story house with Litwo barns with cellar, corn, wood and hog house, all in good repair. Two wells of water at house and I are. The farm is under a good state of cultivation, with large lot of manure.

The owner of the above having moved to the State of Iowa, the purchaser can have immediate possession.

JOHN HOMANS.

East Vassalboro', Feb. 1869.

East Vassalboro', Feb. 1869. FRUIT TREES. From STEPHEN HOYT & SONS Nursecies, New Cansan, Conn. A. H. CHADSOURN, Welchville, Msc., would announce to the public that he will continue in the tree basiness as usual, and that he will offer for sale the ensuing spring a Large Stock of Standard and Dwarf Fapple trees, Standard and Dwarf Faur trees. Plum trees and Cherry trees: also a very fine selection of choice grape vines, &c. The land on which these Marseries are situated being high, the soil a mellow gravelly loam, they are grown not only with thrifty, vigorous and hard bodies, but with an abundance of clear, fibrous root. Prices wil be as favorable as its

PUBLIC HOUSE FOR SALE.

The well known UNION HOUSE, at CUMPY's Harmon, Harpswell, will be sold at a great bargain. Said-House is two stories high, 30 by 50 feet, with large two story L, contains twistly rooms, and a clatern of 200 hogsheads of soft water. It is the only Public House in Harpswell. It is a great resort in summer-time for those that enjoy the reasidual and sea bathing. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Harpswell, Feb., 18, 1869.

EARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the exectlent farm consists of fifty acres of the best of land, for tilinge, pasturage and wood; cuts from 18 to 20 tons of good hay; 6 acres now land broken for a crop. The buildings consist of a story and a bair house, outbuildings and barn, all new and in good repair. The farm is well fenced, on one side by the Cobbosco Contex River. There are two wells of never-failing water on the farm. It health makes it necessary for the owner to sell immediately, which he will do at a bargain G. ROBERTS, Jr. West Gardners, March 3, 1869.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in WEST VIENNA. Faid farm contains sixty-five acres of good land with a large needow. Cuts from twenty to twenty-five tons of good bay; every free from stone; 75 apple trees, some of which are grafted. Buildings consist of a good house 22 by 30, ell 20 by 31, woodneuse carriage-house, &c., new barn 40 by 40. The stock and arming tools will be sold if wanted, together with 50 bushels of notatoes, corn and beans. Payments made easy.

Vienna, Feb. 22, 1869.

3w13

JOHN WELLS.

The two story H use on Winthrop St, with the exception of two rooms, will be rented to a good family, on reasonable terms. A good Garden attached, Mrs. J. HAM.

Mar. 3, 1869.

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A small farm about 1; miles east of Monmouth Center containing about 50 acres, house,
arn, and orchard, containing about 50 apple trees. Also, some
ix or eight tous of hay in barn for sale. Inquire of Jas. 6,
blessom, Esq., or D. A. Punkham, at Monmouth, or of the subcribers at Lewiston.

13tf. 8, & J. W. MAY.

Parties desiring first class Trees, Vices, &c., for Spring planting, are requested to send for the Spring C talogue for 1869, of this old and popular Nurser; 10,000 Apple Trees—6 to 8 ft. Dwarf and Standard Pears, by the hundred or thousand, at low rates. Address. MDWIN HAMBLEN, 6w12

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Durham buil, Jours Buat., 30, for the coming
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He will also sell one full blood Jersey Buil, wo years old.
Also, EARLY GOODBICH and GLEASON POTATOES for seed, for sale at the lowest market rates.
Bowdoinham, Feb. 187 1869. 3(12* JAMES BAMPSON.

Sent by order to any part of the State, on trial and warrant, the very lowest price. See my notice in Farman of Jan. St A sample of new style popular sheet Music, sont post paid any one enclosing two stamps. Send for price isst, &c. 719°

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Asso, extensive CRANBERRY LANDS natural and cultivated.
The attention of farmers and others is called to the above properties, as the soil and climate are unsurpassed, and the seasons are at least two months longer than in the latitude of New England. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to LAMSON & LEONARD, 18 City Exchange, Boston.

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Augusta, Feb. 12, 1869.

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NEW ENGLAND RESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. Self Quilling Crank Loom.

Just What Every Farmer Requires.
Weaves from 15 to 38 yards of cloth per day.
Winds its own Quills---While it weaves
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On Western Avenue, 30 House Lots on easy terms. Apply to GEO. W. JONES, Auctioneer

A fall blood Jersey Ball, three years old in June next, will be sold at a heargain.

FRANK J. HEWINS.

Manchesier, March 4, 1869.

3418*

The SPRING TERM will consumence on Monday, March, 18t and continue thirteen weeks.

Rent's Hill, Feb. 24th, 2869.

Rent's Hill, Feb. 24th, 2869.

For Coughs, Cold, &c. For sale at FULLME'S DRUG STORE.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

Beaved Tonic, Mandrake's Pills, and Pulmenic Syrup. For sale at FULLER'S DRUG STORE.

y responsible nursery when the quality is considered an infaction guaranteed to purchasers.

A. H. CHADBOURNS.

PORTLAND NURSERY.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

BETTER.

Better a sea of light,
When morn hath crowned it
Than all the stars of night—
Its spells around it;
Better a life sublime
Unshrined in story,
Than one gew-gawed by Time
And bruit with glory.

Better the mind to see
And soul to fashion,
Than senses that but be
Art-slaves to passion;
Better one touch of God
At Nature's heart,
han all that vain men plod
In realms of art.

Better a lile that flows God's holles under, Than one of flaunting shows And mortal wooder; As lowlier it be here, Where the heart scheth, Se lottier's will appear When the morn breaketh.

Our Story-Teller.

ALICK DARLEY; OR A LIFE SAVED. BY VIRGINIA P. TOWNSEND.

They came up from the boat, as merry a party as you can imagine. There must have been at least a dosen—all young people—the bright voices, the laughter sliding merrily in and out of them, and slipping far across the stillness of that summer night. Such a night as it was!

There was the lake in the wide hollow between the wooded shores—shores that frowned darkly in high gray bluffs, or sunk down in tender, grassy swells to the water; and on one side, the road, sandy and broken, stretched away to the town, scated, in a slipshod fashion, upon the hills half a mile off.

But the most striking feature in the landscape was the great furnace of the Lake Ironworks.

Three or four miles down the lake you caught sight of the wast red wheel of fire. There was something awful about it. That hot, lurid, unwinking mass, shining out from the highest tower of the black heap of buildings.

It made one shudder in dark nights; it hung there

buildings.
It made one shudder in dark nights; it hung the like a great, hopeless, solitary planet, burning its life-glow slowly out. People who were versed in such things quoted scraps from the classics, and lurid pas-sages from Dante, looking on that strange sight; and the people of another quality, grim and practical, who looked at life on the hard, "trade-level" side, with a certain contempt for all agestiment and enthuwith a certain contempt for all sentiment and enthu-siasm, gazed at that vast, fiery globe hung up against the thick darkness, with half indrawn breaths, and a w solemnity gathering upon their faces.

The party who had come across the lake in the yacht-were on their way to the furnace to see the casting, which took place always an hour before midnight. It was a spectacle worth going far to see, even when one had not a couple of miles' sail on the lake that glistened like cut silver between those dark shores, while over it stood the large, yellow moon, filling the place that the selection splendors.

night with its white, solemn splendors.
On the other side of the lake, not more than five miles from the furnace, a wealthy gentleman from the a, and the aweetness of flowers haunting the shubberies, and the sweetness of nowers nauturg the days and nights; and terraces, and rustic arbors, and paths sloping to the shore—a very "Garden of Eden," the guests called it, who flitted through the grounds every summer, adding to all the rest the graciousness

From this cottage in the greenery the party had come to-night. A couple of hours before, Alick Darley had proposed the sail, and the others eagerly assented to it, as, indeed, they generally did to what-

ever the young man proposed.

Alexander Darley was the young brother of the proprietor of the cottage across the lake. He was now in his early twenties, a half-spoiled "darling of fortune." And yet, those who knew him best, used to say there was something of the old spirit of hero and cavalier about him, which reminded them of Sir Philip Sidney, that splendid, historic figure, who stood to nearly three centuries the ideal of gentle, valorous knighthood.

Alick Darley had no luca that there had occur and envisored; and all the fine ladies and gentlemen pausing, looked kindly and curious on the scene.

"No wonder that you were that. I was very care-less not to see you; but I am heartily glad it is no worse for you, miss. I hope you will forgive my stumbling over you, though I could not myself had the matter proved more serious." At d then this shoulders and chest, not handsome, certainly, but the matter proved more serious." At d then this Alick Darley lifted up the girl's shawl from the ground, shook it out and spread it about her shoulders, wall-defined, expressive face, a well-shaped head, too; you know him a man and a gentleman by the very way in which he sits his horse.

Wild and lonely and dark the road stretches through

found him.

Every summer he came up to the cottage, and he always brought company with him, classmates, cronics or companions with whom he had climbed the Alps, and sailed down the Rhine.

Alick's parents were dead, and he was the idol of

his elder brother, and, no doubt, would be the latter's teir, as he had no children.

They turned the corner suddenly, and faced the entral building in the huge black pile, and a swift stillness fell upon the gay voices and the slipping

aughter.
"Make haste—make haste, or we shall be too late!"

make haste—make haste, or we shall be too late!"

cried Aliok Darley, and the crowd huddled together,
and hurried along the black, broken ground, with
great masses of iron lying loosely about on every side.

The scene was awful, and weird, and beautiful. All its strong picturesqueness had something unearthly about it. The strange light on the brawny figures of the men, the writhing, glittering streams, the silent group of gazers about the door.

At last the workmen gathered in companies against

the wall, or squatted on the ground, or moved to and fro with their long spades, the lurid light flushing on their grim faces and bare arms, and then the tongues were loosened, and the changes rung among the

groups at the door.

They were characteristic. The ladies declared the whole scene "frightful," "splendid," terrific," and the gentlemen pronounced it "a fine thing—a huge

At last young Darley proposed they should go around the buildings, and the party proceeded slowly—the dainty, graceful women, the young men, groping their way from one point of interest to another, full of talk once more, and little shrieks of surprise, amazement, terror, on the ladies' part, as they wan-der in and out of the great arches and rooms; while the workmen stared after them with square, heavy

There was nothing to distinguish him from the gang f workmen to which he belonged, except that he cemed younger than most of them; but there were he same slouching shoulders, the same brawny chest, and heavy gait; yet, you come to look closely, and the jaws were set together with a strength, and the eyes had a flash at times, which did not belong wide, duli care of most of the others.

The workmen were, with barely an exception, for eigners—English and German, largely interspersed with Celts. This young man was an Englishman Two years ago he had left the mines of Cornwall, and

Two years ago he had left the mines of Cornwall, and crossed the ccean to better his condition in the New World, he, and the only thing whom he loved.

Something hard and bitter is working under the face of the English miner; smeared with soot and coal, his heavy jaws work slightly, and then set themselves into a kind of bulldog grip, as he watches that company of high-bred men and women, almost as strange to him as though they were beings dropped from another planet. What is it makes the difference betwint them and him? he wondors. Why do they hold in fee-sim-

And years ago, in the trum muse of the core and any work alpha when the core and the working under the head of the Rogillah miner; smeared with soct and count his heavy jaws work slightly, and then ast themselves into a kind of building rip, as he weakes that sound his heavy jaws work slightly, and then ast themselves into a kind of building rip, as he weakes that sound his heavy jaws work slightly, and then ast themselves into a kind of building rip, as he weakes that sound his heavy jaws work slightly, and then ast themselves into a kind of building rip, as he weakes that sound his heavy jaws work slightly, and then ast themselves into a kind of building rip, as he weakes that sound his heavy jaws work slightly, and the sounders have a change and the present which was poured into the brown and his and portry.

It was a terrible secret which was poured into the brown and his heavy jaw work slightly, and the secretary slightly and the weakers and his country in the building rip, as a striple to his weakers and his distinct the secretary slightly and the secretary slightly sli

added another.
"There she is, made ready to your hand," rejoined

a better."

Then the heavy bell rang out the midnight, and the parted started again, Aliok Darley leading the way. They came slowly through the gathering darkness, and intent on pioneering the ladies, the young man did not observe the girl, who, in her eager curiosity, had stepped away from her brother, and stood right in his path.

in his path.

The company swept by again, giving a general impression of grace and elegance, and of greater numbers than they really were—swept by as they had come, with humming talk and slipping laughter, and Alick Darley stepped on one side to let them pass, and point out the way more distinctly. Then a voice shouted, "Meg, don't you see you're in the way?" and the dark figure which seemed hewn out of stone, standing by one of the pillars started forward; but it was too late; the girl had gone down; Alick Darl-y, stepping back, and wholly unaware of her propinquity, had stumbled ever a soft heap, and there it lay in the sand. stumbled over a soft heap, and there it lay in the sand. As the workman sprang, a fierce light blazed in his eyes, the big jaws grew lived with wrath, but before the huge, brawny arm could drag ap the girl, who had gone down with a sharp, frightened shriek, Alick Darley had seen and comprehended the whole thing. In a single breath he had lifted the girl most carefully and tenderly from the ground. "Oh! I beg your pirdon! I am very sorry. Are you hurt?" he asked; and seeing the act and hearing the words, the workman stood still, and the fierce blaze went down in his eyes.

Meg was not hurt; she was only a little stunned

Plenty of faults, as a total you, but there was some grace in the man's nature that would have made it impossible for Alick Darley to be anything but gentle and courteous to all inferiors. I think he, too, would have taken the cup from his dying lips, to give to a wounded soidier. Something of the old spirit of King Arthur's knights was in him. also, which all his life of attempts he is without weapons to defend out upon him from the woods would have startled the Arthur's knights was in him. also, which all his life of

indulgence and luxury had not spoiled. deed long afterward, he did not. A little act; but there came a time when it saved his life.

oneg Lansing went back to her brother, her little brown face all working in a pleased glow as she looked at him, a red bar of light slanting across her eyes. "I think that was beautiful, Barry—the way he did it."

It was didnoted to her brother, her little brown in the hollow half a mile below, they're waiting to rob you. It's known you've got a heap of money. I found out the plan, and I've come here the plan, and I've come here the plan is the plan in the plan in the plan is the plan in the plan in the plan is the plan in the p

It was difficult for the girl to find words to express It was difficult for the girl to find words to express her meaning. It was still more so for her brother; but there was a glow of warmth about his heart which had supplanted all the hard, curdling bitterness of the last hour. He felt more of a man. The gloomy, desperate mood which had possessed him slid away from his soul as snow slides away before the loosening of April sunshine. It seemed as though a few words and a simple act had set the miner and his sister on a different level. Behind all the poverty and ignorance there was something in both to be recognized and honored. That grand gentleman had understood it.

Then Meg's voice, the sweet, unsteady, girlish tones, in gift—three men fierce for the gold, and fired by

Then Meg's voice, the sweet, unsteady, girlish tones, himed into the man's thoughts:
"If I'd been a-a-a real princess, he could not have

seem to know there was any difference between us. I don't believe he thought of it."

"No, Meg; I believe he didn't."

She stood there, fingering the shawl, the brown, shy eyes full of pleasure, and the red bar of light growing duller across her face.

"Come, Meg, let us go home," said her brother; and they went out into the still, solemn splendor of the midnight; went down across the meadows to their small cabin in the settlement of miners; and the great yellow moon watched them, and the golden clusters of stars, also; and Meg nestled her little brown paw in her brother's brawny hand, and they did not speak to each other.

A couple of months have passed; and one day, tired and overheated with work, B Irry Lansing threw himself down behind a great mass of iron pipes in one corner of the furnace works, and fell into a heavy sleep.

After awhile, low voices talking on the other side, woke him up. Three of the workmen—workmen in the same gang with himself, men with whom he toiled and joked and smoked—were having a talk there.

The iron pipes concealed him entirely, and the others had no suspicion that anybody was, at that time of day, in that remote part of the building; so Barry, still and dumb as the vast masses of iron about him, heard every word the men said.

It was a terrible secret which was poured into the young miner's ears. The men who planned it had

I wanted to see the casting, and go home with you. You don't mind, do you?" a little anxious still.

"It's a long way for a girl like you to come alone, and so late, too."

"Ah, well, I couldn't sleep, it's so bright; Just like daylight outside."

She dropped her shawl down low on her shoulders, she spoke, a little, brown, thin, undersized girl, as the spoke, a little, brown, thin, undersized girl, as the spoke, a little, brown, the light dash quivered in amongst the thick half, off and brown, and bright in amongst the thick half, off and brown, and bright in amongst the thick half, off and brown, and bright in amongst the thick half, off and been rail from her birth, and if the strong, brawny brother had not cared for the lowed on such. Bis had been frail from her birth, and if the strong, brawny brother had not cared for the lowed Ragish mas coast.

But it was lowe for the little orphan sister, which had armed the English miner with courage to cross the coast, and try his fast in a strange land; and it was love of her that kept his bought from curding into bitterness and hate, the one warm, fresh placest, his soul that had kept his youth year of you don't say for it to-morrow."

"No, I sha'n't, Barry, I'm gettin' strong every day."

He looked all over her, with a little, pleased, fond, half-ortical smile loosening the heavy isws. The little, brown, thin creature was certainly a great in midst of the coarse, homely girls and women abent her way you thinking about when you stool here so still, watching 'em?'

"What was you thinking about when you stool here so still, watching 'em?'

"What was you thinking about when you stool here so come one had not of talk and languler lowed the company of men and women about her; he whole party snot of long and the tis slope, and the tis slope, and the way so when his and the some resistance of the benefit of the wision of the louder, the properties of the properties o

added another.

"There she is, made ready to your hand," rejoined a third, and he nodded toward the young girl who stood alone on one side of the building, by her brother.

The second speaker turned and glanced critically at the workman's sister.

"She is hardly pretty enough for a Proserpine: still, with these lights, she might answer for want of a better."

Then the heavy bell rang out the midnight, and the parted exists. Alice Darlow leading the work.

What girl would not have been?

"Yes, you've grown good lookin' of late, Meg."

"Pho, now," tozsing her brown head, but he could see that she was pleased by the little glow in her cheeks. What girl would not have been?

"Yes, you've peen growin' good lookin' ever since." "Yes, you've been growin' good lookin' ever since that night the grand gentleman picked you up down there and set your feet in such a way. It was rather pretty of him, Meg."

"I guess it was. It was splendid! I shall never "I guess it was. It was spleadid: I shall never forget it of him—never, as long as I live!"

"I s'pose, now, if that young man was in any danger or trouble, you'd like to do him a good turn for what he did that night—I mean if you should ever

have a chance?"
"I guess I would. I guess I'd go the round world
over just to do that young man a good turn. I only
wish I had a chance now." Those words of hers and that face had settled the matter. I think I'll get somebody to take my place at the works to-night," he muttered to himself. Meg had done Aleck Darley a "good turn."

A muttering and grieving of autumn winds among the branches overhead; childish, gray, watery-looking clouds drifting about, shutting out the stars, or only giving them, here and there, a chance to shine a me

ment before they were blurred out again.

The road stretched dark and lonely through the woods. Alick Darley's horse came along at a brisk canter. Its rider was no coward; still, as he entered the woods, he remembered that he had eight thousand dollars snugly stowed under his overcoat, and he was glad that nobody knew it with whom his secret would and breathless by her fall; Lut that strong, gentle touch, the kindly, gracious words, scothed her at once.

'Oh, no, sir, I wasn't hurt; I was only a little frightened,'' she answered; and all the fine ladies and gentlemen pausing, looked kindly and curious on the scene.

'No, wonder that you were that. I was very care, the sum of the scene.

'No, wonder that you were that. I was very care, the sum of the scene.

As for Aliok Darley, he had faults and blemishes in plenty, partly constitutional, partly the result of an over-indulged life; for he had been born in wealth, and nurtured in tenderness and luxury; still there was something brave, generous, loyal at the core of him, which went far to make him the lovesble fellow.

Plenty of faults, as I told you, but there was some the road; the moon has buried herself in a cloud.

Plenty of faults, as I told you, but there was some the road; the moon has buried herself in a cloud.

Then the man's voice answers, hoarse and agitated: It was a little act, and so natural to him that he could not do otherwise. If it left some impression on Alick Darley's friends which made them remember the The voice itself carried conviction. Alick Darley

reined up suddenly.
"Who do you mean? Who are you?" he cried.

Young Darley paused a moment, taking the whole

night—three men fieroe for the gold, and fired by drink; but their victim did not come.

As for young Darley, he made straight to the house of his friend, the bank cashier, and related to him all

"No, not a bit, Meg."

"That's bein' a true gentleman, Barry. He didn't seem to know there was any difference between us. I don't believe he thought of it."

"No, Meg; I believe he didn't."

She stood there, fingering the shawl, the brown, sby eyes full of pleasure, and the red bar of light trusting to find the present the present that the property of the present the present that they gave the matter up, resolving to keep all the circumstances a secret for the present trusting to find the bank cashier, and related to him all that had transpired in the woods.

The two men talked at first about collecting a company, and going out swiftly and secretly to search the effectively, that they gave the matter up, resolving to

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

sooner or later, Barry. You're such a good fellow, it couldn't help it," the tears wetting the bright eyes of the English girl, "I don't know about that, Meg," taking the pipe out of his mouth. "I never did but one good thing as I know of."

"What was that?"

"TO PHYSICIANS.

Allow me to call your attent OMFOUND EXTRACT OF BUGHL, Lose Learn TOR. By distillation, to form a fine general was that?"

nobody in the world had found out or ever would.

"You said you wanted to do the gentleman a good turn, Meg, and you did; for it was them world o'yourn that decided me to go; so it was you as much as me that saved the young man's life."

"Oh, Barry, how wonderful it all is! There is a good God somewhere, and he takes care of things. I always believed it in the darkest times."

"Well, Meg, you shall have some fine dresses, now, and go to school, and have a chance—I'm bent on having you made something of."

"You're jest the best fellow in the world, Barry," I and again she put her arms around the bronze neck.

"You're jest the best fellow in the world, Darry,
and again she put her arms around the bronze neck.
"We saved his life, you and I, and it all came of that
night. It's more than any of those fine friends of his
ever did for him. It makes me happy to think of it."
Again the tears and the large eyes shining through

Barry Lausing had no doubt but he should fulfil his duties as overseer satisfactorily; a new sense of power and capacity was astir within him.

He proved so competent and faithful in his new post that after awhile his salary was advanced again.

Meg had her new home in the little cottage with its four rooms; and she had new dresses, and went to school, and made rapid improvement on every side, in the midst of new associations and surroundings.

But Alick Darley never knew that it was the Cornwall miner and his sister who had saved his life.

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sooner or later, Barry. You're such a good fellow, it couldn't help it," the tears wetting the bright eyes of the English girl.

"I don't know about that, Meg," taking the pipe out of his mouth. "I never did but one good thing as I know of."

"What was that?"

"They say girls can't keep a secret, Meg."

"But you know you can trust me, Barry," half repreachfully.

"Yes; I think I can."

And then he told the astonished girl the deed had done one night six months before—a deed that nobody in the world had found out or ever would.

"You said you wanted to do the gentleman a good turn, Meg, and you did; for it was them words o'yourn that decided me to go; so it was you as much as me that saved the young man's life."

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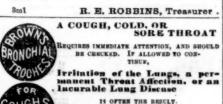
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**Timerior of the State Court of Probate

KENNEBEC COUNTY In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1869.
ROSANNAR HAMILTON, widow of William H. Hamilton, ask of Gardiner, in said County, deceased, having presented he pplication for allowance out of the personal estate of said de-

Attest: J. Burron, Register. H. K. BAKER, Judge,

Attest: J. Burton, Register. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

RNNEBEC COUNTY ..., in Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1869

JUANNA MALLETT, widow of Solomon Mallett, late of Eidney, is said County, deceased, having presented her application for Commissioners to be appointed to assign to her dower in the real estate of said deceased:

OBBERS, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March sext, in the Maine Former, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer said petition should not be

or turn of their doings:

Onderso, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said return should not be accepted, and dower assigned accordingly.

H. F. BANNE Indeed.

Attest: J. Burton, Register. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of DAVID FULLER, late of West Gardiner, in the County of Kennebes, doccased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said doccased at the cashful the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to February, 22, 1800. 12 JOSIAH TRUE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of THOMAS WHITE, life of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to February 8 1869. 13° RACHEL WHITE.

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KENNEBEC COUNTY Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1869.

HANNAH HAMMOND, widow of Joel Hammend, late of Rome, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance cut of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERNO That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

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ENNEBEC COUNTY in Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1868.

The Commissioners appointed to assign to Elizabeth Hankell, wildow of Albert Haskell, late of Ohina, in said County, deceased, her dower in the real estate of said deceased, having made

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of MARIA NORCROSS, late of Witchrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said decleased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estale are requested to make immediate payment is February, 22, 1869.

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